REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 8,130.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	18
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 1 0
Second do.	„ 2 2
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding lines	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at, our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The Steam Ship "ETHIOPIA," 2,631 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. H A KENNS, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 27th February 1875, at 4 A.M.

Leaves BOMBAY	March.		March 1875.
„ Cannanore	1	„ Negapatam	9
„ Mangalore	2	„ Madras	12
„ Cannanore	3	„ Coconada	16
„ Tellicherry	3	„ Vizagapatam	17
„ Calicut	4	„ Bimlipatam	17
„ Beypore	4	„ Calingapatam	18
„ Cochin	5	„ Gopalpore	18
„ Alleppi	5	„ False Point	19
„ Tuticorin	7	Arrives CALCUTTA for	21
„ Colombo	9		

Passengers for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Tootiouak, Atchem, Tadang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUIADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

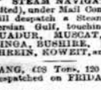
The s.s. PENANG, 628 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander G. AVERS, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 26th February, 1875, at 4 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	February 1875.		March 1875.
„ Kurrachee	March 2	„ Mahomerah	17
„ Gwader	3	„ Fao	18
„ Muscat	5	„ Bussreh	19
„ Bunder Abbas	7	„ Linga	24
„ Lingah	9	„ Bunder Abbas	26
„ Bushire	11	„ Muscat	28
„ Fao	13	„ Gwader	30
„ Mahomerah	13	„ Kurrachee	April 2
Arrive BUSSREH	14	Arrive BOMBAY	5

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. PENANG, 628 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. AVERS, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 26th February 1875, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander J. HENDERSON, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 1st March 1875, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Porebunder, Mangrole, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO GOA & INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

EVERY WEDNESDAY AT 4 P.M.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited.) will despatch the s.s. BUSHIRE, 70 Tons 130 H.P., Commander J. SMITH, as above on WEDNESDAY the 3rd March 1875 at 4 P.M., she will call at

Bunder. Malwan.
Bor a. Vingorla.
Ratnagherry. Goa (Panjim) and
Jeytapore. Carwar.
Vizindroog.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

STEAM TO GOA, CARWAR AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Every Saturday, at 4 P.M.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PEARL, C. DORNY, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on SATURDAY next, the 27 h February, at 4 P.M., from the Apollo Bunder:—

Rumee. Vingoria.
Ratnagherry, Goa Panjim.
Jeytapore. Carwar.
Malwan.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Medows Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 1st and 15th of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£19	£15	£4	Intermediate Ports.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	Without Coal.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1875.
"ASSIRIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th March, 1875.
"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April, 1875.
"SUMATRA," to sail about the middle of April 1875.
"ARABIA," to sail on SATURDAY, 1st May, 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave middle of March.

THE fine S. S. "HUTTON," 2,249 Tons, F. W. HODGES, Commander, belonging to Messrs. JOSEPH HEALD & Co., has accommodation of a superior description in a Saloon built on deck for first-class Passengers only and is fitted with a Ladies' Saloon, Smoking Room, Bath Rooms, Ice House, and Punkahs, she carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500,

exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay 2nd February 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	March.
AUSTRALIA ...J. S. Murray...	3648	600	1st—Southampton.
VENETIA ...W. C. Angove..	2726	450	8th—Suez, &c.
INDUS ...N. Stewart	3478	500	15th—Southampton.
TEHERAN ...A. H. Johnson.	2589	400	22d—Suez, &c.
DECCAN ..... J. D. Gaby ..	3128	600	29th—Southampton.
	Arr.		
SUMATRA ..... E. Christian...	2 88	500	5th—Suez, &c.
HYDAS 128 ..... D. Reynoldson	2934	450	12th—Southampton.
DELHI ..... O. Lee	2178	400	19th—Suez, &c.
POONA H	2152	600	26th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd February 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 9th March 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. GOLCONDA (1,909 tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain S. D. SHALLARD, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 6th March 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 22rd February 1875.

STEAM COMMUNICATION DIRECT TO ODESSA.

(TO SAIL ABOUT 31st MARCH NEXT.)

THE Russian Steam Navigation Company's S. S. ODESSA will be despatched hence as above.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents De la Compagine Russe de Navigation & Vapeur.

Bombay, 10th February 1875.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 10TH APRIL.

THE well-known and favorite Steamer "STRATHCLYDE,"

1,951 tons, Captain C. W. FEARSON, will be despatched from Bombay as above. She has very superior accommodation for first-class passengers, and generally makes the passage in thirty days. She is fitted with Ice House, Piano, Punkahs, and every other appliance necessary for a steamer in this climate. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Liverpool ..... Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 19th January 1875.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

PALERMO ...	1,230 Tons about		27th Feb.
HINDOO	3,257 „	„	20th March.
YEDDO..	1,808 „	„	7th April.
VIRAGO	1,787 „	„	20th „
NAVARINO ...	3,356 „	„	30th „

THE above first-class Steamers will have despatch about the dates mentioned and will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Their Cabin accommodation is amidships and is fitted with every convenience.

Special attention is called to the HINDOO and NAVARINO, which are new and magnificent vessels, and carry both First and Second-class Passengers.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.

W. NICOL & Co., Consignees.

Bombay, 16th February 1875.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

The regular Steamers leave TRIESTE on the 1st and 15th, and BOMBAY on the 8th and 20th of every month.

The following or other First-class Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE:—

		Tons. H.P.
Cargo	Steamer ARETUSA,	2,500, 120, on 5th March 1875.
Passenger Steamer CALIPSO,		2,000, 220, about 8th March 1875
Passenger Steamer CASTORE,		2,700, 250, on 20th March 1875.
Cargo	Steamer MEMFI,	2,680, 250, on 5th April 1875.
Passenger Steamer POLLUCE,		2,700, 250, on 20th April 1875.
Passenger Steamer JUNO,		3,124, 400, on 5th May 1875.

The Passenger S steamers have excellent First and Second Class accommodation, the others have room for a few Cabin Passengers at £40 to TRIESTE.

Rates of Passage-money by Passenger Steamers (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices):—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£35 0	£19-0
To Port Said	£33 6	£23 0	£14-6
To Suez	£32 8	£22 0	£13-7

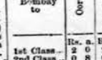
No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the AGENCY OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 6th February 1875.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.



STEAM FERRIES (under Contract with Government).—STEAM FERRY BOATS ply daily across the Harbour, calling at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Oorun.	Rog Island	Colwa.	Rewas or Karanje.	Dharumtur.	Thull.	Allibag.	Readonda.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1st Class ..	0 8	0 12	0 12	0 12	1 0	1 0	1 4	1 8
2nd Class ..	0 4	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 8	0 8	0 12	1 0
3rd Class ..	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 3	0 5	0 5	0 8	0 10
Horses	3 0	5 0	5 0	3 0	5 0	2 8	3 0	5 0
Carriages ..	3 0	5 0	5 0	3 0	5 0	2 8	3 0	5 0
Bullocks ..	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 3	0 4	0 2	0 3	0 4
Dogs	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 3	0 4	0 2	0 3	0 4

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs., and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs., one anna.

The Colwa Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 8 A.M. daily, and returning leaves Colwa at 11 A.M.

The Dharumtur Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 2 P.M. daily, and returning leaves Dharumtur at 1 P.M.

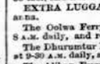
The Allibag Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 2 P.M. daily, and returning leaves Readonda at 5 A.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerks previous to their proceeding on Board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street.

SURAT AND GOGO FERRY.



STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies every alternate day between SURAT and GOGO and *vice versa*, Sunday excepted.

	Fares.		Fares.
1st Class	Rs. 5 0	Horses	Rs. 4 0
2nd „	„ 3 0	Carriages	„ 4 0
3rd „	„ 1 8	Dogs	„ 0 6

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, and under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs., and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs., one anna.

The Steamer leaves Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY.

The Steamer leaves Surat every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

The Steamer leaving Surat on SATURDAY proceeds to Bhownuggur, and leaves that port for Surat on MONDAY morning.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents:—

Ms. HOOSEIN MAHOMED, Gogo.
„ SYED COOTBOODEEN, Surat.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per s.s. HINDOO, are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 24th February 1875.

ABERDEEN FOLISHEDGRANITE for MONUMENTS, in Red and Blue, from £5-0 0, free on board ship for any part of India. Inscriptions accurate and beautiful. Plans and prices free from JOHN W. LEGGE, Aberdeen, Scotland.

VAUGHAN-JONES'S "STANDARD" GINGER BRANDY AND ORANGE BITTERS.

Qualities as supplied to the Gold Coast Expedition.

These celebrated Cordials are the "very things" for hot climate.

Manufactured and bottled under REVENUE INSPECTION in London, and protected to Consumers by New Style Capsule.

The Celebrated "STANDARD" CHERRY BRANDY, &c. to be had of all Dealers, and Wholesale (only) at

5, WATER LANE, LONDON.

Ask for VAUGHAN-JONES'S.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BREACH CANDY OR MAHALUXMEE.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 27th inst., Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises at 4 P.M., by order of the mortgagee Jaitha Bhima & Co., and on account and risk of martgagors Calliandass Nurrotumdass and Munmohandass Nurrotumdass.

All that piece or parcel of land, houses or Dhurumsalla, situate lying at Breach Candy or Mahaluxmee on the north side of Warden road, in the subdistrict of Bhooleshwar, containing by admeasurement 2,157 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, on or towards the east by the chawl belonging to Dookjee Dadajee and by a public passage, on or towards the west by the vacant ground belonging to the temple of Dookjee Dadajee, on or towards the north by the property of Purbhoo Bhasker Soonderjee, and on or towards the south by the vacant ground of Dookjee Dadajee's temple and by the said Warden road, and which was formerly in the occupation of Crusnarow Wassoodew, and now in the occupation of the said Vishookundas Hurrithoy,

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 26th February 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE of TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "GUIDE" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations in the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "GUIDE" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at
The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

TWO MORE NIGHTS.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

AMERICAN GLASS-BLOWERS.

On FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 26, and 27 FEBRUARY.

On each evening a beautiful glass case containing a splendid collection of Wonders of Glass valued at Rs. 50, will be given away, also a large number of other prizes.

Admission Rs. 1 to the Hall; Gallery, 8 annas; Children ½ price to the Hall only. Doors open at 8-30. Commence at 9.

W. CROFLEY.

Special trams will run from the Money Schools after each exhibition.

TOWN HALL.

MR. AND MRS. D'ARCY READ FROM LONDON,

Will appear in their Popular Entertainment, as given by them in all the principal Cities and Towns of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, the Eastern and Western Provinces, the Free States and Natal, with the most unequivocal success (vide Public Press), on

SATURDAY, 27TH FEB. 1875,

COMMENCING WITH MALLADINES OPERATTA, ENTITLED

THE RING

AND

THE KEEPER!

EVANDALE PARK, ENGLAND—PERIOD 1670.

SIR PHILIP AYLMER ..... Mr. D'Arcy Read.
LADY CONSTANCE EVANDALE ... Mrs. D'Arcy Read.

Serenade—"Love, sit thee waking" Ballad—"Forget me not." Song—"Welcome."
Cavatina—"My Lady's Page." Duet—"Keeper, see this Ruby Ring." Duet—"Yes, I love thee."

REMINISCENCES OF SHERIDAN KNOWLES,

THE COUSINS.

AN INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

American Negro Refrain—"The Dandy Broadway Swell." Negro Song—"Cynthia Sue."

In which Mr. D'ARCY READ will give an imitation of "Dr DONES," pronounced by the Press and the Public "to be quite a new feature in Charles Dickens."

TO CONCLUDE WITH A DOMESTIC SKETCH, ENTITLED,

BELGRAVIA,

OR

SERVANTGALISM

LONDON—PERIOD 1874.

In which Mrs. D'ARCY READ will personate the London servant of the day, Lancashire Lass, and the Irish Girl. Mr. D'ARCY READ will sing

"Mulberry Tree," or *Joe the Marine*," And with Mrs. D'ARCY READ "Nelly McCree."

SIGNOR G. INZOLI,

WILL PRESIDE AT THE PIANOFORTE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats ..... Rs. 3 Third Seats ..... Rs. 1
Second Seats 2

TICKETS MAY BE HAD AT MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO.

Doors open at 8 30. Entertainment to commence at 9 P.M.

NOTICE TO HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE, that a MEETING of HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES of the PEACE for the City of Bombay will be held at the Town Hall, on FRIDAY, the 5th March next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon for the purpose of electing a Member of the Municipal Corporation in the room of Colonel J. M. FULLER resigned.

E. HINGLEY,

Clerk to Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace Bombay.

Bombay, Fort Police Court, 23rd February 1875.

NOTICE—THE ANNUAL SALES OF FERRY FARM and the RIGHTS of COLLECTING ROAD TOLLS and REMOVING SAND EARTH and STONE from the Foreshore of the Kolaba Collectorate for the 12 months commencing on April 1st, 1875, will be held before the Honour Deputy Collector of Kolaba at Alibag on the 15th March 1875, and the following days.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,

Acting Collector and President District Local Funds Committee.
Local Funds Department, Kolaba Collector's Office, Camp Mahad, 19th February 1875.

BOMBAY AUXILARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

The ANNUAL MEETING of the BOMBAY AUXILIARY to the BRITISH and FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY will be held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on FRIDAY, the 26th instant, when a Report of its proceedings for the past year will be submitted.

The Rev. J. S. S. ROBERTSON, President of the Society, will occupy the chair.

The attendance of the Friends of the Society is respectfully invited.

D. C. BOYD,
H. C. SQUIRES, } Secretaries.

Bombay, 18th February, 1875.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

FOR SALE.—A Cornish single fluid BOILER 18'0" feet by 5 feet 3" dia." plate, single riveted, as it now lies at the Engineer's workshop Byculla, and which may be viewed on application to the Undersigned. The purchaser will have liberty to break it up before removal if required.

Offers to purchase which must specify the price for the Boiler as it lies with its fixtures will be received by the Acting Agent at his office Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon on Wednesday the 10th March next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Terms Cash, and the Boiler to be removed within 14 days from date of acceptance offer.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 in cash as a guarantee of good faith.

The Agent reserves to himself the right to reject any or all of the Tenders.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office Byculla, 25th February 1875.

THE UMBALLA GREAT ENGLISH DERBY SWEEPS 1875.

No. 1 Sweep. Tickets Rs. 100 (one hundred each)
No. 2 „ „ 10 (ten each)

5 (FIVE) per cent will be deducted from the total amount of each sweep for the benefit of the Umballa Race Fund.

After paying all the working expenses 4 (four) per cent will be divided among those who draw starters, except the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Horses, in each sweep.

OF THE REMAINDER,

The winner to take ½ (two thirds.)
„ Second horse to take ¼ (one quarter.)
„ Third horse to take 1-12 (one twelfth.)

To close at noon (Gun-fire), on the 21st May, and the drawing to take place at 9 p. m. the same day at Messrs. Parker's Rooms, Umballa.

Tickets will not be allotted on first halves of Notes, nor will receipt of first halves be acknowledged unless amounting to Rs. 100 or upwards.

Applications (with the Investors' full address legibly written,)—to be addressed, and Money orders, Drafts, &c. &c. to be made payable (Free of exchange in Umballa) to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Umballa Derby Sweeps, Umballa.

NOTICE.

The Umballa English Derby "Pari Mutuels" 1875 will commence business on the 15th April 1875, and remain open up to noon (Gun-fire) on the day of the Race (22th May 1875.)

Full particulars in due course.

PATENT EXTRACT FOR PREPARING LIEBIG'S MILK.

This Extract forms, when dissolved according to the directions given, a Milk, possessing in exactly the same degree, the nutritive properties of the natural nourishment.

Mothers who cannot nurse their Infants will find the Extract invaluable. Its excellence and trustworthiness have been confirmed beyond doubt by the testimony of eminent medical men in this Presidency, and are daily borne witness to by those interested in the nurture of Infants.

The Milk can be prepared in a few minutes, and requires no straining.

SOLE AGENTS,
D. S. KEMP & CO.

KINLOCK'S WINES.

PARCELS of the following, which are strongly recommended have just arrived and we are enabled to quote them at reduced rates.

CHABLIS	per dozen	Rs. 17
MOSELLE, Quarts	„	„ 28
Do. Pints	„	„ 16
RUDESCHEIM HOCK	„	„ 22
IRISH WHISKEY	„	„ 22

The various SHERRIES, PORT, CATALANS, &c. for which this firm is famous are in stock as usual.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PASSAGE TO ENGLAND.—A LADY for a free passage to England, would be glad to take entire CHARGE of CHILDREN for the voyage without a Servant, or would attend an invalid lady.

Address J. M. care of *Gazette* Office.

NOTICE is hereby given, that DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT Esq., has agreed to SELL to the ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING and MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, all that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold LAND containing by admeasurement 47,910 square yards or thereabouts, situated at Parell in the sub-district of Mahim, in the Island of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2,714, and bounded as follows,—that is to say, on or towards the north by ground belonging to Rustomjee Ardaseer Wadia, on or towards the east by the public road, called the De Lestle Road, on or towards the south by ground belonging partly to Ismail Rahimtoola, and partly to Davajee Jiln Tanajee and on or towards the west by Government ground and which said land is at present unoccupied. All persons claiming any right, title, estate, or interest in the premises by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, purchase, or otherwise are required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, in Marine Street, in the Fort, within ten days from the date hereof, otherwise, the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims, if any there be.—Dated this 25th day of February, 1875.

CHALK & TURNER,
Purchasers' Solicitors.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

COMFORTABLE and AIRY APARTMENTS in the Fort. Apply V. Z., *Gazette* Office.

PEGU PONIES, FOR SALE a PAIR of GREY PEGU PONIES, Handsome, Showy, and Fast with a set of DOUBLE HARNESS. For particulars, apply to the PROPRIETOR, WAVERLY HOTEL.

NOTICES.

NUMEROUS APPLICATIONS for EMPLOYMENT under the Administration of the Baroda State having been received by the Agent Governor General and Special Commissioner, intending Applicants are informed that there are no vacancies to be filled up.

By Order,
J. B. RICHEY,
Assistant, Baroda Administration.

Baroda, 9th February 1875.

THE COLABA PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the COMPANY will be CLOSED from this date to 1st March next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
For the London, Asiatic and American, Limited,
A. E. ASHLEY,
Joint Manager, Secretaries.

Bombay, 17th February, 1875.

THE NEW COLABA COMPANY, Limited.—

NOTICE is hereby given that INTEREST at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all amounts unpaid on account of the FIRST CALL of Rs. 25 per SHARE, due on the 2nd January 1875, after the 27th instant.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 24th February 1875.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE Co.

CAPITAL £100,000 FULLY SUBSCRIBED.

The DIRECTORS have made it their study to adopt the various improvements, and afford all the increased facilities in connection with Life Assurance Policies.

Prospectuses, giving Tables of Rates, last Report and Balance Sheet, and all further information, can be obtained on application to

PELLY & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

Bombay, January 1875.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of a quantity of SCRAP STEEL, which can be seen on application at the Locomotive Workshops, Byculla.

Also for the purchase of a Stack of OLD CAST IRON FIRE-BARS.

The parties tendering to specify the price per Ton.

The Scrap Steel and Old Firebars to be removed at the expense of the purchaser or purchasers within a month after the sale has been completed.

Each Tender to be marked "Tender for Scrap Steel," or "Tender for Old Firebars," and addressed to the Acting Agent, G. I. P. R., at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, before noon of the 27th instant.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

C. W. HAWKINS,
Locomotive Superintendent.

Byculla, 20th February 1875.

A LADY (Widow of an Officer in the Bengal Medical Service and daughter of a Physician in England) residing in a healthy part of Clifton, is desirous of meeting with Indian or other CHILDREN needing a home and peculiar care. She will be assisted by a German Governess and all young Children will be educated on the "Kinder Garten Method." The Lady has resided in India and is fully aware of the requirements of Indian and other Children. The highest references both in England and India.

TERMS ON APPLICATION.

Address, Mrs. WILSON,
22, Berkeley Square, Clifton, near Bristol.

REFERENCE IN BOMBAY.

Revd. WARD MAULE, Chaplain, Colaba.
The Hon'ble J. K. STEWART.
I. r. Wm. NIVEN, Indian Medical Service.
Dr. JOHN PINKERTON, Indian Medical Service.

THE GANGES CUP. (VALUE 500 RUPEES.)

To be RUN for about the first week in April. OPEN to all HORSES. Any one entering a Horse, must be a Subscriber to the Cawnpore T. C. for the current season of 1874 and 1875. Catchweights, owners up. Any owner unable to ride, or entering more than one horse, must put up a weight equal to his own. Spears not to be more than 7 ft. long.

To be run on the banks of the Ganges. The contesting spears to be divided by lot into parties of not more than four. The takers of the first spears in each party, to contest for the final Spear and Cup. It is not necessary for the first spear, that the pig be killed. Any dispute arising about first spear to be left to the decision of the Committee, as to whether the course be run again, or not. The Committee reserve to themselves the power of excluding any horse. No spear delivered on the near side to count as a first spear. The parties to be started by a starter, who will accompany them.

1st Entry, 20th March, 1 Gold Mohur.
2nd Entry, 1st April 2 Gold Mohurs.
The day before the Race, 4 Gold Mohurs.

R. W. MAXWELL,
Honorary Secretary C. T. C.

P.S.—The Meet will be at or near Thanna, about 5 miles from Oonao, on the O. and R. Railway, or 12 miles from Cawnpore by road. All applications to be made to E. TORIN, 13, Hussain, Lucknow.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADAM AND COMPANY,

22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIAT,

BEG respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captain of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of Steam-vessels, and every description of Engineering Plant for the repairs of Steamers, &c. &c. All Articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and Orders will meet with prompt execution, and Goods of any

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 25TH FEBRUARY 1875.

YESTERDAY'S Liverpool Cotton Market closed with less strength than it opened, the sales, which in the morning promised to be 25,000 bales only reaching 20,000. Great actively was, however, apparent and both on the spot and to arrive higher prices were established. On the spot Fair Dhollera was quoted again at 5¼ and Mid Orleans at 8 1/16d, an advance of 1/16d. in both instances, while arrivals were generally 1/16d. to ⅛d. higher.

This morning's market opened firm probable sales 15,000 bales. New York prices unaltered. The American figures are :—

	1875	1874	1873
Wednesday's receipts ...	12,000	15,000	11,000
" Exports to U. K.	14,000	16,000	7,000
Five days' receipts	54,000	73,000	76,000
" Exports to U. K.	23,000	41,000	44,000
Total rects. since 1st Sept.	2,875,000	3,022,000	2,685,000
" Exports to U. K.	1,174,000	1,035,000	1,026,000

The London Colonial wool sales opened yesterday with 213,000 bales offered, prices ruling ¼d. per lb. under last sales. Coffee was quiet but steady at a partial decline of 1s. in Mid Plantation Ceylon, while Native and Mysore sorts were 6d. per cwt higher. Oils were unaltered. Calcutta Rapeseed 6d. per cwt lower. Consols this morning were still at 93, French Rentes at 102¼, an advance of ⅛, Bar Silver at 57½ per oz.

STERLING Exchange to-day has ruled slightly firmer, not perhaps to the extent of any actual change in quotations but it has been more difficult to sell at yesterday's figures. There has been rather more paper offering in Credits and Documents, and to this, coupled with the advice of the Bank of Bengal having advanced their rates of discount and interest 1 per cent all around, may be attributed the slight alteration in the appearance of the market. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand.....	1s. 10 1/16d.to3/32per Rupee	
Do. 6 months' sight ...1s. 10 7/16d.to 15-32		"
Credits 3 months' sight ...1s. 10 15/32d.		"
Documents 3 do. ...1s. 10 7/16d.		"

On Calcutta there is no change. For GOVERNMENT PAPER there is rather less enquiry and rates have a weaker tendency: Fours Rs. 102¾ to ⅞ ; Four and a half Rs. 103¾ to ¼ ; Fives and a half Rs. 109¼ to ½.

The SHARE market to-day has been irregular. For Colaba Land and Port Canning's there has been some enquiry at an advance of Rs. 35 and Rs. 15 per share respectively, while Spinning and Press Shares are generally lower. National Bank shares are firmer.

COTTON has again been very strong and a considerable amount of buying has taken place at an advance of Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. For ready Ginned Broach there is a strong enquiry to cover sales for February delivery and Rs. 232 has been paid. For New Mowa Rs. 200 is asked and Akote full pressed stands at the same figure, Yesterday's receipts were 7,500 bales making 39,568 bales for the five days.

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady at £2-5-0 to £2-6-3 for ready, and £2-7-6 for forward shipment. The Enmore s.s. has been fixed to-day at the latter rate with concessions, loading day is up to 20th March. By sail there is no change £2 7-6 to £2-10 being still the current quotations.

PIECE GOODS are steadier, importers on the strength of home advices holding out for slightly higher prices, but dealers so far do not seem disposed to pay any advance.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value pch.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,00	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank.....	90
22,000	1,000	all	12p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,460
20,000	500	all	5p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ...	736
5,25	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,480
20,000	25	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	500
40,000	281	all	Nil	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	273
40,000	200	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bank of India & China	175
40,000	250	175	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India.	116
60,000	200	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	100p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co ..	1,600
200	2 00s	1,100	30 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee.....	725
1,000	500	all	120p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.....	600
250	1,000	200	...	Alfred Mills Co	1,100
156	2,000	11,000	2 0p.c.	Apollo Press Co.....	3,000
625	1,000	all	...	Bellary	680 ex.
6,00	500	all	60p.c.	Berar Company (New) ..	503
300	1,000	all	60p.c.	Bombay Press Co.....	1,350
800	500	all	50p.c.	Do New.....	350
2,4 0	250	all	45 p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	150
420	1,000	all	37½p.c.	Carwar Company.....	700
300	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co.....	160
560	1,000	all	175p.c.	Colaba Press Co.....	3,500
500	200	all	Nil.	D'Cellera P. & G. Co.....	200
352	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co.....	1,030
150	8,500	all	200	Fort Press Co.....	3,300
300	2,000	2,000	15	Hemraj Cowasji Press ..	600
200	1,000	all	100 p.c.	Ironsel Press & Co.....	435
1150	...	1,60	100 p.c.	Imperial Press Co.....	445
3125	400	250	60 p.c.	Kolhapur Press & G. Co..	425
600	2,000	2000	...	Neill Press Manuf. Co.,L.	1,700
120	...	1,500	250 p.c.	Princess of Wales Press..	1,575
200	1,500	all	200 p.c.	Sassoon Press Co.....	1,070
400	500	75	150 p.c.	Scinde Press Co.....	405
100	1,000	750	...	Scindes and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited....	825
1500	250	all	125 p.c.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co	1,000
450	1,000	all	100p.c.	Volkart's United Press Co.	110

* Per share for the half year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

90	1,250	all	150 p.c.	Alexandra Spinning	1,065
800	5,000	all	200 p.c.	Alliance Spinning	2,100
300	2,000	5 0	...	Shownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,700
600	1,000	all	100 p.c.	Bombay United	1,325
200	150	150	10 p.c.	Broach Mills	225
200	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	1,020
2,500	2,000	all	100 p.c.	Dharumsey Spinning	1,500
1,500	1,250	all	125p.c.	Fleming S. & W. Co ...	1,160
1 400	1,000	all	112½p.c.	Great Eastern	1,340
700	1,000	all	...	Hindustan S. & W. Co..	1,155
720	1,000	all	115p.c.	Jeevaji Balloo Mills	1,220
.....	...	800	...	Khondesh Spinning	1,300
800	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,220
.....	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	1,000
2,500	1,000	all	65	Manockji Petit's.....	1,270
1,050	1,000	all	220p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,220
4,000	100	all	68 p.c.	Oriental	780
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	1,750
110	1,000	1,000	200p.c.	Soonderdas Spinning.....	1,120 ex
800	1,000	250	34½p.c.	Do. do. 1/4 share	220

* Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	18-9-7	3 p.ct.	G. I. P. Railway Consols.
.....	£20	20	do.	Ditto Stock .....
.....	£	6 7	do.	Do. New £26 Shares ...
.....	£20	21 13	do.	Ditto .....
400	1,00	1,0	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co
—	£18	20 5	do.	Do. New £18 Shares ..

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	2,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.....
7,500	100	all	...	Fores Land & Pier Co. Ld.
1,750	2,000	2,000	20p.c.	Mazagon Land .....
6,000	1,000	all	15p.c.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited .....

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1,500	240p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation .....
1,000	50	all	41p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company ...
400	500	300	17p.ct.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld..
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld..
4,000	50	all	4 p.c.	Mechanics' Build'g Co...
1,000	500	all	7 p.c.	Preacher & Co .....
.....	250	all	10 to	Virgna Patent Slip Co....

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SCHOONER MARI, 110 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cochin (February 3rd) with a general cargo.

THE S.S. ACTON, 1,665 tons, Captain W. M. Young, arrived in harbour, on the 24th instant from Newcastle (January 20th), via the Suez Canal, with 1,707 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE BARQUE KERR MALO, 256 tons, Captain F. Rowille arrived in harbour on the 24th instant from Mauritius (January 7th), with one deck passenger, and 5,067 bags sugar. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. INDIA, 657 tons, Captain J. Henderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from K. Coast, and Kurrachee, (February 22nd), with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Seresgie, Mr. Best, Mr. Soonderdas, and two hundred andtwenty-seven deck passengers.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. CHINA, 1,637 tons, Captain G. B Brooks, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden and Suez, with English Mail and the following cargo :—146 cases cotton, 11 cases colours, 2 packages whisky, 24 cases wine, 4 cases false pearl, 2 cases clocks, 4 cases saffron, 41 cases glass beads, 1 case tobacco, 3 cases specties, 36 boxes silver, 2 cases umbrella, 1 case boots, 23 bales twist, 5 cases sewing thread, 41 packages ivory, 3 packages honey, 6 packages coffee, 189 packages merchandise, and the brought some transhipment cargo from different ports.

ARRIVALS.

F.b.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
24	Acton (s)	Young	Newcastle, Jan 20.
	Kerr Malo (s)	Rouille	Mauritius, Jan 7.
25	China (s)	Brooks	Suez, Feb 12.
	Mahi	Nacoda	Cochin, Feb 5.
	India(s).....	Henderson ...	Kurrachee, Feb 22.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	H. M. S. Euphrates.	D'Arcy	England.
	Ontario	Matheson	Rangoon.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—

Ship Mahomedy, to Liverpool.

Barque Louise, to London.

ARRIVALS.

April.	
7	Pehlwan, ss, Nacoda, from Bombay
Dec. 19	Vulture, H. M. G. Boat, Brooks, from Berberra.
Jany. 24	Colonel Fytche, Barque, Ward, from Calcutta.
25	Millwall, ship, Dunn, from Cardiff.
Feb. 3	Early Morn, ship, Jones, from Cardiff.
4	Penaeus, ss, Marie, from Marseilles.
4	Thomas Bayne, ship, Nelson, from Cardiff.
7	Abaalon, ss, Lerch, from Newcastle.
7	Eden, ss, Carr, from Newcastle.
9	William D. Seed, ship, Proctor, from Shields.
9	Kong Sverre, ss, Kuhnle, from Jeddah.
10	Marcia, ss, Dinsdale, Jeddah.
10	Kwang Tung B. M., Elton, from Perim.
17	Constance, ss, Summerson, from Jeddah.
11	Bleabein, ss, Brinsden, from Bombay.
11	Australia, ss, Murray, from Southampton.
12	Rajpoottana, ss, Templeton, from London.
13	Pomona, ss, Nicholson, from Newcastle.
13	Irrawaddy, ss, Lecvintre, from Marseilles.
13	Tara F. T. ss, Desnoy, from Saigon.
13	Mirzapoor, ss, Parish, from Calcutta.
15	Hindostan, ss, Rickell, from Bombay.
16	Godavery, ss, Mortimord, from Mauritius.
16	City of Baltimore, ss, Collin, from Calcutta.

DEPARTURES

Feby.	
10	Kong, Sverre, ss, Kuhnle, to Bombay.
10	Marcia, ss, Dinsdale, to Bombay.
11	Bleabein, ss, Brinsden, to Liverpool.
11	Australia, ss, Murray, to Bombay.
12	Rajpoottana, ss, Templeton, to Calcutta.
13	Tonquin, ss, Marie, to Mahe.
13	Abaalon, ss, Lerch, to Akyab.
13	Constance, ss, Summerson, to Bussorah.
14	Etna, ss, Carr, to Rangoon.
14	Irrawaddy, ss, Lecvintre, to China.
14	Tara, F. T. ss, Desnoyers, to Toulon.
14	Mirzapoor, ss, Parish, to Suez.
15	Millwall, ship, Dunn, to Madras,
15	Hindoostan, ss, Roskell, to Suez.
17	City of Baltimore, ss, Collin, to London.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Pehlwan, ss, Nacoda, from Bombay.
Vulture, H. M. G. Boat, Brooks, from Berberra
Colonel Fytche, Barque, Ward, from Calcutta.
Early Morn, ship, Jones, from Cardiff.
Thomas Bayne, ship, Nelson, from Cardiff.
William D. Seed, ship, Proctor, from Shields.
Kwang Tung B. M., Elton, from Perim
Pomona, ss, Nicholson, from Newcastle.
Godavery, ss Mortimord, from Mauritius.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 24.

Aynsley, Colonel, Madras 3d Cavalry, from leave, from England.
Burton, Lieut, Bengal 1st Cavalry, from Med Cert, from England.
Elkin, Surg Major, Bengal 37th Regt, on duty, from Allahabad.
McGrath, Surg Major, Bombay Med Est, from Sick leave, from Australia.

FEBRUARY 25.

Anderson, Captain, Bengal, 3rd P Cavalry, from furlough, from England.
Boley, Sub-Lieut, Bengal 1st Royal Scot Regt, to join, from England.
Bristed, Captain, Bengal 15th Hussar, on Med Cert, from Meerut.
Cross, Lieut Col, Bengal Bhopal Battalion, from furlough from England.
Chitty, Lieut Col, Bombay Military Account Dept, from furlough from England.
Mouat, Apothey, Madras Med Dept, on sick leave, from Madras.
Dickins, Lieut Col, Bengal 2nd Regt N I from furlough, from England.
Cave, Colonel, Bengal 24th Regt N I from furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 25.

Hutchison, Lieut Col, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, to Satara.
Rabison, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, to Poona.
Dobson, Captain, Bombay 2-23th Foot on duty, to Deolalee.
Burrows, Brigadier Genl, Bombay Qr Mr Genl, on duty, to Deolalee.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette, February 25.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Col G R Cookson, Bengal Inf is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

Surgn H J Linton, Bengal Medl Est, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

Capt J A S Colquhoun, R A, Consy of Ordnance, Bengal, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

Surgn J H Ritchie, Madras Medl Est, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

The following promotions and transfers are ordered in the Ordnance Department :—

Capt Burgess, R A, third class Consy, is appointed to act as second class Consy of Ordnance from the date of Capt Calcroft's departure from Hyderabad on medical certificate for Europe, and will proceed so as to relieve that Officer of the charge of the Hyderabad Arsenal by the 15th March.

Capt Hemans, R A acting third class Consy of Ordnance, to proceed from Bombay to take charge of the Arsenal at Belgaum.

Major R F Gambier, R E, Ex Engr, Aden Garrison, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year and 11 days, from the 1st May next, under Rule IX of the furlough Regulations of 1868.

Deputy Consy and Honorary Capt W Gordon, Consy Dept, is granted a special Invalid Pension of Rs 200 per mensem in India.

In G O No 852, dated 23rd Dec 1874, after 1869, in the first line, read " G O No 201, 1873," and after the word " permitted," read " if he desire it."

All applications from Officers eligible for retirement under G O G O No 28 4th Jany, received by the Adjt Genl up to the 1st April next, are to be sent to Govt on that date ; and if they do not arrive up to 26, all that may be received subsequently up to that number are to be submitted by the Adjt Genl to Govt as received.

Col H W Holland, CB, S C, Consy Genl, is allowed furlough to Europe for eight ten months, from date of departure in April next under Rule IX of the furlough regulations of 1868.

Surgn Major T E P Martin, Secy to the Surgn Genl, Indian Medical Dept, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from date of departure in May next, under Rule IX of the furlough regulations of 1868 :—

The furlough to Europe granted by G O No 110, dated the 10th Febry 1875, to Lieut-Col E L Estrange, S C, Asst Comsy Genl, is to have effect from date of departure in March instead of April next.

With reference to G G O Nos. 653 and 710, dated respectively 14th Oct and 4th Nov. 1874, the dates of promotion of the undermentioned Warrant Officers of the Ordnance Dept are hereby notified as follows :—

Actg Condr Thomas William Brumby, from the 22nd to 28th Sept 1874.

Actg Condr Henry Harwood, from the 15th to 22nd Sept 1874.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following arrangements are sanctioned :—

With reference to Govt General Order No 14 of 1875, Mr J N C Heyts resumed charge of his duties as Accountant to the Dockyard, and Paymaster, Hulks and Vessels in Ordinary on the forenoon of the 6th Febry 1875.

Consequent on the above, Hony Capt Christian and Mr. C Lucks resumed charge of their respective appointments of Asst Marine Storekeeper and Receiving Conductor on the forenoon of the 6th Febry 1875.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Honble R H Finlay, Actg Judge of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months, under the provisions of Section 49 of the Civil Service Code, Second Edition, from such date in the first week in June next as he may avail himself of the leave.

The Hon'ble R Wes, Judge of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months under Sec XV supplemental Rule of the Civil Service Code, Second Edition, from such date as he may avail himself of the leave.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr John Jardine, Actg Registrar, H M's High Court, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Govt of India.

Mr Jardine assumed charge of his duties, as Secy to the Comsn for the investigation of the charges against H H Mulhar Rao Gaekwar of Baroda, on the forenoon of the 19th instant.

Lieut W H Ferris, Actg 2nd in Comd Kolhapur Local Infy, performed the duties of Adjt of the Corps in addition to those of 2nd in Comd from 24th Nov 1874.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

Mr Prescot, Supt of Nasik Police, acted as Dist Magt of Police, Nasik, from the 20th to 25th Oct 1874, both days inclusive.

Mr G Waddington, First Asst Colr of Dharwar, was in charge of the current duties of the office of Dist Supt of Police, Dharwar from the 15th to 19th Nov 1874, inclusive in addition to performing his own duties.

Mr G M Macpherson to act as Judge and Session Judge of Kanara during the absence of Mr Spens, or until further orders.

Mr M B Baker to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Khandesh until further orders.

Mr N M W Daniell to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Ahmadnagar during the absence on privilege leave of Mr Rosengave, or until further orders.

Mr J Pollen, Actg Second Asst Colr and Magte, First Class, Khandesh, acted as Railway Magistrate at Bhoosawal, in addition to his other duties, from 19th Dec 1874 to 17th Jan 1875, both days inclusive.

Mr J A Guerin, Distr et Depy Colr in the District of Belgaum, and Mr Narayen Umesh Deshpande, District Deputy Collector in the District of Kaladgi, are appointed to be Magts of the First Class in their respective districts.

Mr J Pollen, Actg Second Asst Colr and Magte, First Class, Khandesh, acted as Railway Magistrate at Bhoosawal, in addition to his other duties, from 19th Dec 1874 to 17th Jan 1875, both days inclusive.

Mr J A Guerin, Distr et Depy Colr in the District of Belgaum, and Mr Narayen Umesh Deshpande, District Deputy Collector in the District of Kaladgi, are appointed to be Magts of the First Class in their respective districts.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr G B Reid to be Actg First Asst Colr of Kaladgi, un'l further orders, on the departure on furlough of Mr R E Candy.

Mr S G Sharkey to be Actg Extra Second Assist Coll of Khandesh, until further orders

Mr J Monteath to be Actg Second Asst Coll of Kanara during the absence of Mr J R Middleton, or until further orders.

Mr J F Fleet to be Second Asst Coll of Dharwar, continuing to act as Asst Poll Agent in the Southern Maratha Country until Major Wingate's return.

Messrs R Oliphent and W G Betham, Asst Conservators of Forests of the Third Grade, are promoted to the Second Grade, the former with effect from 22nd December 1873, and the latter from 1st October 1874.

Mr Shewambhoo wulled Chandumal has been appointed Dufterdar to the Collector of Kurrachee.

Mr Nawaizsi Showkiram has been appointed Dufterdar to the Collector of Haidarabad.

Mr Krishnajee Bullal to be Officiating 4th Grade Inspector of Registration and Stamps, with effect from 30th ultimo, until further orders

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Messrs R B Travers, W Holland, and A E Cumming, and Insp'r H Brewin, have passed an examination in Marathi.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr J E Andre, Asst Colr, Tanna, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India extension of leave for six months on sick certificate.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr Pritamdase Purssomsi Chandanani, L C E, is appointed an Asst Engr of the Third Grade.

Mr Khandase Muncharam received charge of the office of the Ex Engr, Presidency Division, from Mr F W Stevens on the forenoon of the 12th February 1875.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev W H Cummins, M A, Chaplain of Satara, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from the 19th April 1875, and subsidiary leave for 30 days.

The Rev H H Pace is appointed Chaplain of Satara and Mahableshwur for two years. He will reside at Satara and visit Mahableshwur, except during the hot weather, when he will reside at Mahableshwur and visit Satara.

HIGH COURT.—26TH FEBRUARY.

[Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

LONG CAUSE.

86-74—Shamrao Bandhuraw Sunwatibai widow v Orustnarao Bhawoo and others v Hurychund.—Jefferson and Payne and

(Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.)

Extraordinary Jurisdiction.

From Ahmedabad Court.

1616-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Chellabhoy Jaisinghbhoy v the Bombay B roda and Central India Railway Company—Prescot and Winter.

1659 73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Rajbhai Hutcheshing v The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company—Prescot and Winter.

2713-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Jaithabhai Huthesbhai v The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company—Prescot and Winter.

2614-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Bhuneswar Maheshanker v The Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company—Prescot and Winter.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail: closes.		packet
United Kingdom	Mar. 1	6-30 P.M.	...	7 P.M.
Kurrachee	" 3	11 A.M.	...	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee..	" 26	11 A.M.	...	12 A.M.
Australian	Mar. 6	5-30 P.M.	{ No after packet.	
China	Mar. 9	5-30 P.M.		
Mauritius and Reunion.....	Mar. 15	6-30 P.M.	...	7 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	" 15	6-30 P.M.	...	7 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

In supersession of this Office Notice of the 9th May last, it is notified that as the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. & O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every Monday soon after 7 P. M., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.

Registered Letters if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 2 and 4 P.M.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 2-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. and up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others wil be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under :—

7 P.M.		7 P.M.
Monday ..... Mar. 1	Monday.....	Mar 15
" .....Mar. 8	"	Mar 22

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz.		Revised Rate per ½ oz.	
	Annas	Pice.	Annas	Pie.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ...	8	8	8	0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia.....	9	4	9	0

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pies ; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies ; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies ; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 by Steamer.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conformations conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

MAURITIUS AND REUNION.

Regular Mails.		*Supplemental Mails.*	
Monday	Mar. 15	Monday	Mar. 22
"	April 12	"	April 19

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mails for Mauritius and Reunion are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritimes Company ; but as the French Mail Steamers occasionally leave Aden for the Mauritius before the arrival of the Bombay Overland Mail Steamers, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that opportunity may sustain at Aden

CHINA MAILS.

Chinese and Australian Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows :—

4 P.M.		4 P.M.	
Tuesday.....	Mar. 9	Tuesday	April. 6
"	Mar. 23	"	April 20

NOTICE.—The NORTHBROOK GARDENS will be OPENED by His Excellency the GOVERNOR at 5 P.M., on SATURDAY next, the 27th, instant.

Members of the Corporation and Subscribers to the Garden Fund will be admitted in the Gardens before the arrival of His Excellency on Presentation of their Cards or Orders of Admission at the East Gate of the Gardens.

The Chairman and Members of the Town Council with the Municipal Commissioner, Executive Engineer and Secretary Town Council, will await the arrival of, and receive His Excellency at the North Gate, on the Grant Road.

The Municipal Commissioner will then give a brief sketch of the origin of the Gardens, the selection of site, the assistance from Native Gentlemen in the shape of contributions of Shrubs and Plants, &c.

His Excellency will then walk through the Gardens, after which the Municipal Commissioner will hand over the key of the north gate to His Excellency and request him to open the Gardens.

As soon as the gates are flung open, His Excellency will declare the Gardens open for the Public.

W. G. PEDDER,
Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 25th February 1875.

NOTICE.—SUBSCRIBERS to the NORTHBROOK GARDEN FUND who desire to be PRESENT at the OPENING of the GARDENS on SATURDAY, the 27th, instant, at 5 P.M., may obtain orders of admission to the Gardens prior to the arrival of His Excellency the GOVERNOR for themselves and their families on application at this office up to Friday afternoon.

W. G. PEDDER,
Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 25th February 1875.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.

COLA—NUSSERWANJI—February 24th, at No. 28, Chinchpoogly Hill, by the Reverend Dustoor Peshotun Behramji Munchenji Pestonji Colas, son of Mr. P. R. Cola, of London, formerly of Bombay, to Jerbai, daughter of Mr. Nusserwanji of Bombay.

LOPEZ—DANIELL—February 25th, at the Fort Chapel, by the Rev. Charles Cooke, S. J., Mr. John Osmund Lopez, Government Telegraph Department, to Julia Emily, daughter of the late David Daniell, of Madras.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1875.

"SOLDIERING IN INDIA" has always been a favourite profession with the more adventurous "young bloods" of old England ; for them a tour of service in this country with its free social intercourse, and continuous rounds of gaiety, is ever tinted with memories of gay balls and picnic parties, impromptu races, croquet and badminton flirtations ; toned down by many a hard day's sport and thrilling adventure among the hills or through the jungle ; when tired of each and all of which, a trip home is easily managed to relieve feelings of monotony and brighten the vivid picture of pleasant associations abroad. With such "sweet memories" to work upon, it is small wonder that India is generally voted to be the "best country out for a soldier," and as it is from the pens of educated gentlemen the majority of descriptive tales of Indian adventures emanate, the youth of all classes at home are more or less influenced thereby ; until the "ease and comfort" of a soldier's life in this country is become almost a byword. In old "Jack Company's" time the rank and file too, came in for a fair share of good things ; living was cheap, duty light, and when off parade the private was to a certain extent as much at liberty as the Commanding Officer ; whilst for fear of the "sun" or "effects of exposure," soldiers were not allowed to overwork themselves and led a comparatively easy life ; and the greatest care was taken to provide them with suitable food and necessaries ; different *bottas* were allowed to supplement pay, and in fact except when campaigning the rank and file reaped proportionate advantages by coming to India with their superiors. In former days the mortality amongst our military was far greater than at the present day, and as the grievances of gentlemen returning to Europe with broken health and shatter'd constitutions became more frequent, it was found necessary to offer increased benefits to their successors, entailing a gradual swelling of the "military" item in the budget ; then as it fell to the lot of different statesmen to reduce the expenditure, it was discoverd from time to time how costly our soldiers are, and an opinion gained ground that they were rather too much petted in India, doctors prescribed additional exercise and work as the best medicine to improve the health of troops, even in a hot climate ; one of their body proved that "Country Rum or Arrack" was far superior for men on the march, and much cheaper than Commissariat liquor ; another, that straw palliases were more economical and beneficial than portable cotton *guttries* &c. &c., ; nor were State financiers slow to avail themselves of the advantages thus offered, and in consequence, field and other "battas" disappeared from the list of allowances ; beer was abolished "on the march" as superfluous ; clothing and bedding grants were much modified ; and any other scheme which saved the State a few hundreds was rapidly grasped at to counterbalance the thousands necessary for the maintenance of Staff Corps and similar costly establishments.

It is not our intention here to dwell further on the vexatious question of soldiers' pay ; we have before stated that the items above referred to, formerly made a great difference to the rank and file when on service, so much so that, although nominally the same, "Indian" pay was in reality half as good again as English for the private soldier ; whilst his life, bar increased danger from sickness incidental to the country "was easier and lighter." As this country passed from the hands of old "Jack Company" and with a large influx of officers and staff, Europeans of "position" became more plentiful, greater restrictions were placed on the soldier, and when off duty he had to assume something of the smart regimental appearance, compulsory when outside barracks at home, until in the present day almost the only difference between the two countries for our "rank and file," is the disuse of the "knapsack ;" not unlikely even this appendage too may be brought into every-day wear in time if only some high medical authority can be brought to prove that it will tend to expand a man's chest and develop his muscular strength.

Now as regards batta and clothing or bedding allowances experience has shown that men can do without those extras of which they have been deprived ; and can march just as well without the "daily pint of beer" formerly allowed, although they feel its want greatly, and have repeatedly complained of the deprivation ; the loss of such trifles does not affect those who recommend or authorise them ; and it is very easy for a doctor in charge of troops "on the march" to prescribe water or tea as a good wholesome drink for the men when tired and thirsty whilst he quaffs "brandy and soda" or "Bass's" bitter in the mess tent himself ; but these trifles (?) all tend to decrease the popularity of the service ; and it is very questionable whether "India," formerly the land of promise for a soldier, is not fast becoming quite the reverse ; at any rate it will not be the fault of the authorities if it does not, for whilst men shun the recruiting sergeant at home from what they see of the service, every effort is being made to assimilate "Indian" to "home" soldiering ; incessant drill parades formerly quite unheard of here are fast coming into fashion, and though people who ride out and criticise field days &c., can chat over the morning exercise comfortably enough at breakfast, it must be a very different thing for the "men" who probably under arms an hour before the critics get up, and tightly belted and buttoned, are manœuvred for several hours on an empty stomach, and that too when their well

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE BARODA TRIAL.

The Commission nearly completed to-day the examination of the witnesses who corroborate the ayah's story that she had visited the Gaekwar's Palace on three different occasions and had confidential interviews with the Maharaja.

Two gharry-wallahs deposed to having driven her on separate occasions to the Palace. One of these witnesses said he was afraid of his life for having given information, as he had heard that Bhow Scindia had been trampled to death by an elephant at Baroda. The ayah's servant who accompanied her on her last visit was also examined.

The last witness to-day was the ayah's husband.

Mr. Scoble in examining him proposed to put in the correspondence between him and the ayah, showing their intimate relations with Yeshwuntrao and Salim, the Gaekwar's confidential servants.

Serjeant Ballantine contended that these letters were not admissible as corroborative evidence under Indian Evidence Act, but Sir Richard Couch held that they clearly were admissible, and they were accordingly read.

The cross-examination of the ayah's husband is postponed till to-morrow.

Nothing material has been elicited by the defence to-day.

ALLAHABAD, 25TH FEBRUARY.

Grave objections have been made relative to the revised Railway Time Table from the 1st proximo. There is no truth in the rumour that the Indus Valley line is to be transferred to the Scinde Punjaub and Delhi Railway. The India Office have declined to change the agency, and stated as not unlikely that that Railway will have the working of the line.

Sir John Strachey with staff of Secretaries and offices leaves for Nynee Tal on about the 12th proximo. In the case of Lieutenant Crompton who caused the death of his bearer by giving him a slight blow, the doctor's opinion is that the deceased laboured under disease of the spleen and would under any circumstances have died very soon.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SPAIN AND TURKEY.

LONDON, 25TH FEBRUARY.

A diplomatic difficulty has arisen between Turkey and Spain owing to the latter having notified to Roumania the accession of Alphonso to the Spanish throne.

FRANCE.

THE SENATE BILL.

PARIS, 24TH FEB.

Notwithstanding the vigorous opposition of both Legitimists and Bonapartists, the Assembly have rejected all the amendments on the Senate Bill, and finally passed by a majority of 448 against 241 votes, the Bill as framed and proposed on the 21st inst.

THE AMERICAN REVENUE TARIFF.

WASHINGTON, 24TH FEB.

Congress have voted the Revenue Bill which increases the duty on Sugar 25 per cent. Tea and Coffee however still remain untaxed.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, 25TH FEBRUARY.

The s. s. [Indus with outward Indian Mails sailed for Bombay at 12-45 P.M. to-day.

LONDON, 24TH FEB. AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera, 5¾.

3 per cent. Consols for account 93

5 „ French Rente 1872 102

Bar Silver..... 57½

H. M.'s S. THETIS has arrived at Cocoanada from Zanzibar, after capturing two dhows with three hundred slaves in the Mozambique Channel.

A RUMOUR reaches the *Indian Daily News*, to the effect that the Editor of the *Englishman* proceeds to England for six months by the first steamer in March.

It is said, according to the *Delhi Gazette*, that the Lieutenant Governor, N. W. P., has authorised the opening of free schools for poor Europeans and Eurasians in those Provinces.

It appears to be the general impression at home, according to the *Indian Daily News*, that Lord Northbrook, after famine affairs are completely wound up, will be raised to the dignity of an Earldom, in recognition of his services in connection with the scarcity last year.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA was expected to leave Umballa on Wednesday last for Calcutta. His Lordship will remain in Calcutta for about the space of a month. The question of native army reorganization is, it seems, at present under consideration though no absolute scheme is yet arrived at.

It is stated in a telegram from Cairo, dated February 4, that a despatch from the Governor-General of the Sudan announces the submission of the whole family of the ex-Sultan of Darfur, thus completing the annexation of that territory to Egypt. It has now been divided into four provinces, the principal seat of Government being established at Facher.

WE read in a Calcutta paper that the amount of donations in aid of the Famine Relief Fund, subscribed and paid at a time when the distress in the affected districts abated, and which was not made over to the Central Committee, but remained in the hands of the Secretary to the local Government, has now been ordered to be refunded to the donors. Intimation of this order has recently been made to the parties concerned by a circular from the Famine Department of the Secretariat.

MAHARAJA HOLKAR arrived at Calcutta on Monday afternoon, shortly after four o'clock at the Howrah Railway station with his retinue. In accordance with the official arrangements, he was met there by the Under-Secretary in the Foreign Department, and an aide-de-camp to the Viceroy, who were in waiting with two of the viceregal carriages to conduct His Highness and suite to his residence at No. 2, Ballygunge Road. There was an escort of Native Cavalry, and a salute of 19 guns fired from the ramparts of Fort William.

IT is stated in a Calcutta paper that the construction of the Hasting's Bridge is likely to be delayed longer than it was at first supposed, when the plan and estimates were prepared and submitted to Government. It has now been proposed on economic grounds, to order iron girders from England instead of getting them manufactured in India, so that it will be some time before the works can be actively undertaken. It has been recently suggested by the authorities concerned to construct the approaches to the proposed girder bridge at once, and to build a temporary wooden bridge over the entrance of the Tolly's Nullah from the Hooghly, until the arrival of the materials for the new bridge.

THE Acting Commissioner of Police, under date 18th instant, has reported to Government that the Moburrum processions in Bombay came to an end at sunset on the 17th instant, without a single street brawl or disturbance of any kind having taken place during the festival. He acknowledges the constant and valuable aid rendered by the Acting Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Vincent, in carrying out the arrangements necessary for the preservation of order. In the Resolution of Government this report is considered very satisfactory and it is added that credit is due to Messrs. Edington and Vincent and to those serving under them for the success which attended the measures taken to prevent any breach of the peace.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL the Hon'ble J. G Colemano of the Madras Infantry Volunteer Guards, was we learn from the *Madras Mail*, on Saturday night last, after the mess dinner, presented with a massive silver salver as a tribute of esteem on the part of his brother Officers, and in connection with his recent appointment to the Madras Legislative Council. In making the presentation of the testimonial, Colonel Ross Church, the Commandant of the Corps, spoke in high terms of the public spirit, liberality and ability of Colonel Coleman; and the latter in acknowledging the honour that had been done him expressed his anxiety to continue to be of service to the community in general and the Volunteers in particular.

PESHAWUR being a first-class Commissarial station, it has been decided that a First or a Second Class Assistant Commissary General is to be appointed to the executive charge thereof, instead of a Sub-Assistant Commissary General, as hitherto. We (*Indian Daily News*) learn that Lieutenant Colonel S. Chalmers, Executive Commissariat Officer at Kussowlee, has accordingly been appointed to that Frontier station, and that Captain Badcock, now in charge, is to remain as Assistant. Colonel McKenzie of the Dinapore Commissariat, succeeds Colonel Chalmers, and Lieutenant Patch goes to Dinapore. Colonel McKenzie will leave Dinapore for Kussowlee early next month, so as to relieve Colonel Chalmers on or before the 10th proximo, when the latter officer will proceed to Peshawur.

WE learn from the *Pioneer* that though General Stafford and his men have completely finished their work in Duffla-land by securing the release of the last captive—a little girl whom the Dufflas had sold to the Abors, the release was not accomplished without some active demonstrations on the part of the Force against the Abors. Previous letters stated that a certain Duffla Chief was made responsible for the recovery of the captive, by the expedient of holding his son a prisoner in camp until such time as she was brought in; and that General Stafford's orders were to deal with the Dufflas only, and not with the Abors. That he has taken a little responsibility on his own shoulders and gone on nevertheless, in order to finish his task in a satisfactory manner, is perhaps the most creditable feature of the whole campaign.

ACCOUNTS from Port Said up to Feb. 5 confirm reports previously published of the lawlessness prevailing in that part of the Khedive's dominions. Among the latest sufferers is Mr. William Dowrie, an English subject, and the superintending engineer of a steam factory at the entrance of the Suez Canal. This gentleman was stabbed by one of his own men, with whom he had the misfortune to differ, and the man, not content with inflicting serious injury with a knife or dagger two feet in length, endeavoured to settle the affair by discharging a pistol at his victim's head. Mr. Dowrie is, happily, still alive, though his state is so critical that the British Consul has thought it necessary to send and take his deposition. One or two fresh murders have also been committed, the victims in each case being foreigners, and the crimes being committed in broad daylight, without any interference on the part of the police.

THE steamer Himalay bringing in tow the ship Czarwitch arrived in the Madras roads on Monday morning, with the Right half battalion of H. M.'s 45th Regt. (Sherwood Foresters), from Rangoon, *en route* to Bangalore. The Czarwitch also brought the 2nd Battalion 5th Brigade, R. A. The detachment of the 45th the consisted of the following strength:—Major Preston, Capt. Brimos Lieutenants Reeve, Wright, Foote, Mason, Sorell and Jones, Surgeon Bushe, School Master, 1 Assistant Apothecary, Inspector of Musketry, 17 Sergeants, 16 Corporals, 4 Drummers, and 247 Privates, also two ladies, 60 women, 78 children, 33 camp followers. and 54 horses. The Battery consisted of:—Major Pickering, Drs. Sydo and Pickwood, Surgeon Shaw, 1 Assistant Apothecary, 1 Sergeant-Major, 4 Sergeants, 4 Corporals, 4 Bombadiers, and 50 gunners, also 7 women, 20 children, and 24 camp followers. The 45th encamped on Monday on Madras ground under canvass, opposite the glacis of the Forts, and would proceed on Tuesday morning by train to Bangalore.

THE contest between the Prussian Government and the Roman Catholic bishops is, it is stated, about to be advanced another stage. The Government has announced its intention to lay a second Ecclesiastical Bill before Parliament, supplementing the one now under consideration. The present bill transfers the management of Church property from the clergy to the laity, but fails to define the power of control and supervision reserved to the State authorities of the ecclesiastical department. The forthcoming bill is to remedy this defect. On the other hand, the Ultramontanes have resolved to bring forward the deposed Bishop of Paderborn, who is now a prisoner in the fortress of Wesel, as candidate for a vacant seat in the Prussian Chamber of Deputies for the district of Brilow, in Westphalia. Owing to the predominance of the Ultramontane element in that district, the Bishop's return is considered almost certain. The Archbishop of Cologne and the Bishop of Mayence are said to have flatly declined proposals made to them for establishing a *modus vivendi* with the State.

THE activity of Russia in Central Asia continues unabated. The *Times* of the 5th February received by the mail yesterday contains a telegram from the Berlin correspondent of that paper, a well known source of correct news about the affairs of Russia. In this telegram it is stated that the new Russian fort on the Attreck will be erected 70 wersts from the mouth of the river, in a lofty position on the right bank, commanding the most frequented ford of the district. All the Caspian Turcomans, when travelling to and from Persia in their annual round of migrations, have to pass this fort. The fortifications are to be unusually extensive, being intended to accommodate 1,000 infantry, 100 cavalry, and some artillery. The Russian Government have determined to construct two armed steamers for the special purpose of navigating the Amu Darya. The Russian Ministry of Public Communications have submitted to the Council of Ministers a list of railways to be immediately constructed. It appears that the long contemplated Caucasian line are included in this year's list.

THE ministerial crisis at Constantinople consequent on the Montenegrin negotiations seems to be completely over, we are told by the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and the difficulty caused by the pressure put by the Great Powers on the Sultan as to his Foreign Minister has been settled in a manner probably peculiar to Turkish Cabinets. Aarifi Pasha, whose sacrifice was insisted on, laid his resignation at his master's feet, and it was graciously accepted. But with the Foreign Minister, no one know why at the time, Safvet Pasha, the popular Minister of Public Instruction, was also dismissed, or compelled to resign. Speculation, which is quite as busy at such times at Stamboul as at Westminster, had not much time to supply their places, when, twenty-four hours after the vacancies had occurred, they were both again filled by Aarifi Pasha taking the portfolio of instruction and Salvet Pasha that of foreign affairs. The new Foreign Minister of Turkey has been much in France, having represented the Porte at Paris. He is esteemed a man of liberal tendencies, and thoroughly conversant with Western ideas. His appointment is likely to prove acceptable to the diplomatic world, while the well known abilities of Aarifi Pasha justify the hope that he will not fail in the charge he has undertaken, now as its details must necessarily be to him.

ACCORDING to the Berlin correspondent of the *Times*, the protest which has been presented by Baron Reuter at Teheran against the construction of a Perso-Russian railway line, and which is supported by the British Government, states that Baron Reuter's concession, while it obliged him to begin the railway and other works before October 25, 1873, prohibited him from taking the matter in hand until the *cahier des charges* had been agreed upon between the two contracting parties. Notwithstanding all his solicitations, the Baron only succeeded in obtaining the *cahier des charges* for the Teheran-Resht Railway on July 6, 1873, the works being immediately begun in the presence of the British and Russian Consuls. The Persian Minister of Public Works, in a letter to Baron Reuter's chief engineer, begged to express his and the Grand Vizier's thanks for the punctual fulfilment of the conditions agreed upon. By the 12th of September 1873—that is, six weeks before the expiration of the term for beginning the works —two miles of earthworks were finished. Baron Reuter proceeds to state in his protest that when his concession was arbitrarily cancelled by Persia he submitted the facts and documents to some famous English jurists, among them the then Solicitor-General, who unanimously decided that he had fulfilled his obligations, and that he had not forfeited any rights belonging to him under the concession.

THE *Indian Daily News* on the subject of shorthand writers at Baroda remarks as under: As bearing upon the spirit in which certain parties were prepared to spend the money of the Baroda State under pretence of defending the Gaekwar, our London correspondent seems to give expression to a common opinion that money was being literally thrown away. A contemporary a day or two ago, cavilled at the proposal to pay the shorthand reporter employed on behalf of Government to take notes on the Baroda Commission, at the rate of Rs. 150 a day. It does not appear that this rate of payment, extravagant as it seemed to our contemporary, is equal to that which the presumably more moderate and modest caterers for the other side were prepared to pay, that is, if Lord Northbrook had sanctioned their extravagance. Of this we hear nothing, except their extreme moderation, and the hardships of preventing the Gaekwar or his defenders, spending *his*(?)money. No charge of extravagance is made as to the arrangements on the side of the defence. It is now stated that the shorthand reporter who was engaged in London for the defence, but who has been recalled "while on his way in company of Serjeant Ballantine to Baroda, would, assuming the commission to sit for 30 days, have been paid at an average rate of Rs. 167 a day *free of all expenses*; and, whether the commission lasted for a long or a short time, was to have received a lump sum of Rs. 5,000 exclusive of all travelling and hotel charges! It is not improbable that Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, seeing the course matters were taking, and that their magnificent notions about fees were, like the case of Jarndyce and Jarndyce, liable to become enveloped in much fog and doubt, prudently resolved to get rid of even a small item of the expense, for which it was not quite clear whether they might or might not be held responsible, by having the shorthand reporter in question sent back from Brindisi to London.

DEPARTURE OF H. E. SIR JUNG BAHADOOR G.C.S.I.

HIS EXCELLENCY Sir Jung Bahadoor, G.C.S.I., left Bombay yesterday for Nepaul, by a special train which was despatched from the Byculla station at about a quarter to twelve o'clock in the forenoon. A guard of honour, consisting of one hundred sepoys and the Band of the 20th N. I., were stationed in the compound of the station, under the command of a Commissioned Officer. Among those who were present to witness His Excellency's departure, and wish him farewell were Mr. Gonne, Political Secretary; Mr. Nugent, Under Political Secretary; Captain Fox; Mr. Edginton acting Commissioner of Police; Mr. Vincent Deputy Commissioner of Police; and the Oriental Translator to Government. Sir Jung was accompanied by Mr. Girdlestone, the Resident at Nepaul, Mrs. Girdlestone joining the train at Parell. As the moment of departure drew near a number of natives crowded round the carriages in which his Excellency and his family were seated, to pay their parting respects to him, which they did in the most enthusiastic manner.

Great disappointment has been felt and expressed by the various members of Sir Jung's family and suite at the unexpected and unwished for change in the programme which they had before them when leaving home. Sir Jung has, however, expressed his determination to carry out his original intentions next year, and visit the various Courts of Europe to which he is accredited.

HIGH COURT—25TH FEBRUARY.

(BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

ANNOORAMBAEE WIDOW V. HENRY GAMBLE AND OTHERS.

Mr. Latham, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, for the plaintiff, applied that the suit be postponed for two months, as a rule *nisi* had been granted in the case and the papers were being prepared. Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, on behalf of the first defendant; and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, on behalf of the infant defendants, consented; and the application was accordingly granted.

SARASWUTTEBAEE WIDOW V. CRUSHNARAO BHAWOO AND OTHERS.

Mr. Farran, instructed by Mr. Shamrao, for the plaintiff, said the Advocate General, who was specially retained for this case, was, as his Lordship was aware, engaged elsewhere on more important business; and he therefore applied that the case be postponed until Mr. Scoble's return.

Mr. Lang, on behalf of the defendant, objected very strongly, saying the Advocate General's absence was no reason for a postponement, and that there were other counsel at the bar who might take up the case.

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson, for the other defendants, said he had no wish one way or the other.

His Lordship said the case might stand where it was, and be called on in its turn.

NUSSERWANJEE HORMUSJEE POONAWALLA V. NAWAZBAEE WIDOW AND OTHERS.

Mr. Lang, on behalf of all the parties, moved for a decree in terms of an award, dated 1st inst., made by Eduljee Sorabjee Davur. The learned counsel produced a certificate by the Prothonotary to the effect that the award had been filed in his office more than ten days, and that no objection had been raised to set it aside. Out of Rs. 16,235, which were in deposit in the New Bank of Bombay in the joint names of Pestonjee Bomshaw and Shapoorjee Hormusjee Patuck, the arbitrator awarded to plaintiff Rs. 4,785 for monies laid out by him for the benefit of the estate, Rs. 2,650 to Nawazbaee, Rs. 500 as costs of the award, and after providing for law charges and other costs, directed that the residue be divided among the heirs of Hormusjee Rustomjee Poonawalla, deceased. There were in all thirteen defendants to the suit.

His Lordship passed a decree accordingly, and further directed that an injunction, which had been issued against Nawazbaee restraining her from recovering monies belonging to the estate, be dissolved.

IN THE MATTER OF PEROZSHA HORMUSJEE PASTAGHIA, A LUNATIC.

Mr. Latham, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin applied, on the petition of a relative of the lunatic, that an enquiry be held as to whether the said Perozsha, who was alleged to be considerable property under the wills of Hormusjee Shapoorjee Pastaghia and of Awabaee, his father and mother, is or is not of unsound mind and incapable of managing himself and his affairs. He had been said to be of unsound mind for the last twenty-six years, during which time he had remained in the hands of his brother. He was now residing in Bombay with his sister Manekbaee.

His Lordship directed that an enquiry whether the said Perozsha was incapable to be a lunatic, or is not of unsound mind, and also an enquiry concerning the persons who are next of kin to him, and also as to the time during which he has been of unsound mind, be held in his Lordship's chambers on Thursday the 4th March next. Ordered that the alleged lunatic be examined by his usual medical attendant and by Dr. Murphy, Acting Superintendent of the Colaba Lunatic Asylum, who shall personally attend the enquiry in chambers. Notice of such enquiry to be given to the alleged lunatic, to his sister Manekbaee, to his brother Pestonjee Hormusjee Pastaghia, and his nephew Hormusjee Heerjeebhoy.

SEASON REPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 17TH FEBRUARY 1875

KURRACHEE.—Fever and colds continue. Early rabi being reaped in some places, and rice lands broken up for next khurrif cultivation. Weather very threatening for some days past; on the 16th equally with winds from north and north-west; rain heavy and likely to last. Cattle disease continues, but not very serious.

Shikarpore.—Rain general on 13th and 14th; very beneficial to rabi crops. Weather cooler.

Hyderabad.—Rain on 13th and 14th; about half an inch altogther. No other charge.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rain 39 cents. Weather now bright and prospects fair.

Ahmedabad.—Rain 91 cents, fell almost throughout the district. Rabi crops injured, but to what extent not yet ascertainable; price of wheat and gram already risen in consequence.

Surat.—Rain 45 cents. Picking operations continue.

Weather and crops good. Fever and injury to crops in Pardi.

Broach.—Rain 27 cents; it has damaged wheat and juwar lying in the fields. Cloudy weather has also damaged tawar and cotton. Fever continues in Ahmodc.

Kaira.—Rain 2 inches 2 cents; fell throughout the Collectorate on 14th and 15th, and caused some damage to tobacco and cumin. Other crops and public health good.

Khandeish.—State of crops and public health same as before. Cotton market slightly changed, rate 49.

Nasick.—Damage by frost to crops estimated in several talukas from one to four annasin the rupee. In Kulwan it is estimated at eight annas. Except a few cases of fever public health good.

Poona.—Rain on 16th, 10 cents. Weather cool and public health good. Ague in Dhaun and Murbar talukas. Fever in Mahim, Wadi, Shapur, and Bhewndy talukas, and chickenpox in Shapur taluka. Rabi crop stated to be good in Mahim, Shapur, Bhewndy, and Nagli talukas, and middling in Dhaun, Wada, Murbar, Kallian, and Bassein talukas.

Poona.—The out-turn of rabi in talukas Haveli, Juner, and Purandhur is estimated at full rupee; in Khed and Mawal at fourteen annas; in Sirur twelve annas and in Indapur and Bhimthadi ten annas. Climate and public health good.

Ahmednuggur.—No change.

Sholapore.—Cotton being picked, yield moderate. Cattle disease sligh'y in Sholapore and Sangola.

Sattara.—Rabi crops sown and before. Reaping commenced in some talukas. Ague in Patun.

Belgaum.—Rabi crops are being reaped. Cotton continues well. Weather fine. Public health good.

Dharwar.—Wheat harvest commenced: estimated yield in Ranibednur and Karajgi two-sixteenths; slightly better in Hangul and Kod, and encouraging in other talukas. As regards cotton no material change. Health improving, especially in Kalghatgi and Bunkapur. Cattle disease continues in Hangul.

Canara.—Second crop prospects generally good. Fever prevalent everywhere. Cattle disease on the coast and in the ghat villages.

Kallaghee.—Wheat and gram good. Cotton and jowari middling. Fever in all talukas except Bagulkot.

Rajkote.—Rain 62 cents; slightly damaged grain lying in grain yards. Rabi crops and public health good.

Wadwan.—Rain on 14th in different parts of Jallawar, varying from a few cents to nearly half an inch; cotton and wheat suffered. Health indifferent.

Baroda.—Cotton picking continues. Cotton and rabi crops have suffered from cloudy weather. Public health good.

Colaba.—(Report for the week ending 15th instant). Weather feels warmer. Rabi crops good, but middling in some.

Ratnagherre.—(Report for the week ending 9th instant). Panas crop being harvested in Rajapur taluka. Tur crops in Chiplun taluka in same. Late season crops in the other talukas pretty good. Cemetery in the village of Nandivli in Ratnagherry taluka.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 5TH FEBRUARY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. China, Commander J. S. Brooks, arrived in harbour early yesterday morning with the English Mails of the 5th instant. She left Suez on the 12th and Aden on the 18th inst. at 7 A.M. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Sub-Lieut Beloy
Mr W L Longman
Mr J S Waterfield
Miss Manning
Mr G A Bayley
Mr T Smith
Mr and Mrs Connon
Genl Grant's E female servant
Col Cross
Mrs Alexander
Mrs Bennett and son.

FROM BRINDISI.

Capt W C Anderson
Mr and Mrs J C Macdonell
Mr Mecklejohn
Mr W Huddlestone
Mr H Bell
Mrs Stuart Hogg
Mrs Gamble
Miss Gamble
Miss Maurice
Mr R S Ellis and native male servant
Mr T Gerrell
Mr Turner
Mr and Mrs R Stewart, infant, and E female servant.

FROM VENICE.

Col and Mrs Chitty and infant
Miss Chitty
Miss Hoyle
Mr and Mrs Hill
Mr R A Hill
Mr E A Hickey
Lt Col T A Dickens
Mrs G Hancock, infant, and ayah
Mr Davidson
Col G N Cave
Mr A Colvin.

FROM MALTA—Mr Inch.

FROM SUEZ—Mr Letellier.

FROM ADEN.

Mr J G Bain, R N
Mrs Stace and native servant
Eight natives.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, February 5.)

FROM Berlin we hear that so great is the apprehension of a fresh attempt on the life of Prince Bismarck, that a police-station has been introduced into his private residence.

The military forces of King Alfonso and Don Carlos have come into close contact, and the young King has made himself exceedingly popular with his army. It is generally considered that a peace will soon be arranged between the contending powers.

Garibaldi has been well received by the King of Italy, and is still the reigning star of popularity in Rome.

Great festivities have been taking place in Brussels to celebrate the marriage of the King's eldest daughter, Princess Louise, with Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg. The ceremony took place on February 4.

The Sultan of Turkey having refused to grant an interview to the deputation of the Evangelical Alliance, that body has left Constantinople for England.

The British Government have declined to send a representative to the St. Petersburg Conference to discuss the question of carrying into effect the invasion of defence.

Parliament was opened this afternoon by commission, when the Lord Chancellor read the Queen's Speech to the House.

At a meeting of the Liberal party the Marquis of Hartington has been accepted as the leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons.

Mr. Field, Q.C., has been appointed a judge in the Court of Queen's Bench, in consequence of the retirement of Mr. Justice Keating from the Queen's Bench.

It is rumoured that Sir Richard Baggally, the Attorney-General, will succeed to the judgeship vacated by Justice Keating; that Sir John Holker will succeed to the Attorney-Generalship, and that Mr. Hardinge Gifford will most probably be appointed Solicitor-General.

Another great jewel robbery has taken place at the residence of Lord Ellenborough, near Windsor. These depredations are now becoming frequent.

It is generally believed that the Report of the Royal Commissioners on Officers' Grievances will be the subject of some discussion in the ensuing session of Parliament.

In the event of Mr. Disraeli's withdrawal from public affairs, there is reason to believe that the titular headship of the party will be conceded to the Duke of Richmond.

No alteration has been made in the bank rate, which still remains at 3 per cent., as last quoted.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Lord St. Leonards; Sir W. Sterndale Bennett; Sir C. H. Fisher; T. Simpson, J.P. for Lancashire; C. C. Stigant, J.P. for Southsea; Com. G. West, R.N.; J. H. Griesbach; Major R. C. Lindsay, Ben. Ret.

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

HER MAJESTY'S MESSAGE.

THE Session of Parliament was opened on Feb. 5 by Royal Commission, with the usual formalities.

The Members of the Lower House, with the Speaker at their head, having appeared at the bar of the House of Lords, the Lord Chancellor read the following Message:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"It is with great satisfaction that I again meet you and resort to the advice and assistance of my Parliament.

"I continue to receive assurances of friendship from all Foreign Powers. The peace of Europe has remained undisturbed, and remains unbroken. To preserve and consolidate it will ever be a main object of my endeavours.

"The Conference held at Brussels on the Laws and usages of War has concluded its sittings. My Government have carefully examined the reports of its proceedings; but, bearing in mind, on the one hand, the importance or the principles involved, and, on the other, the widely divergent opinions which were there expressed, and the improbability of their being reconciled, I have not thought it right to accede to proposals which have been made for further negotiations on the subject. The correspondence which has passed will be presented to you.

"The Government of Spain, presided over by Marshal Serrano, has ceased to exist, and the Prince of Austrias has been called to the throne under the title of King Alfonso XII. The question of formally recognizing him will be considered by me, the newly restored Monarchy, is at this moment before my Government, and its decision will not be long delayed. It is my earnest hope that internal peace may be speedily restored to a country unfortunate in civil strife.

"The exertions of my naval and consular servants in the repression of the East African Slave Trade have not been relaxed, and I confidently trust that they will bring about the complete extinction of a traffic equally repugnant to humanity and injurious to legitimate commerce.

"The differences which had arisen between China and Japan, and which at one time threatened to lead to war between those States, have been happily adjusted. I have learnt with pleasure that the good offices of my Minister at Pekin have been largely instrumental in bringing about this result.

"The Viceroy has invited the Rajah of Jeypore, Scindia, and Holkar to be members of the Baroda Commisson. The first named to have "accepted, but Holkar declines, being detained at Indore by domestic affairs." The assistance of the Maharaj-h of Jeypore will be very valuable. This Rajpoot Prince is a painstaking and well-intentioned ruler, and his capable Minister, Faiz Ali Khan, was a member of the Commission which censured the Gaekwar's administration eight months ago. The influence of Scindia's name, though deemed by the suspicions attaching to him in consequence of the Gwalior arrest, is also considerable with the Mahratta population. It will, however, be balanced in some degree by the attitude of Holkar, who holds aloof. Of the English members of the Commission it is unnecessary to say a great deal. Sir Richard Couch, as the Chief Justice of Bengal, and Mr. Raymond West, as one of the Civilian Judges of the High Court of Bombay, have had judicial experience of the best kind, and long before Colonel Meade received his present station as Chief Commissioner of Mysore he had acquired a reputation for profound knowledge of the intricacies of Mahratta politics, to which his recent labours as President of the Baroda Commission have probably added much. Nevertheless, with all the knowledge, all the character, all the integrity, and all the dignity that the Commission will unite, we wish we could feel absolutely certain that they will not be balked by the inherent difficulties in their way. It is to be hoped that they may succeed in arriving at a conclusion which will at once satisfy the consciences of Englishmen, the demands of Native feeling, and the political exigencies on which Anglo-Indians lay so much stress, and, probably, with so much justice.

THE GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

(*The Times*, *Feb.* 5.)

IT is by no means improbable that in the course of the coming Session Indian affairs may meet with an unusual share of attention at Westminster. The Imperial Parliament can claim to be in sober truth what Oriental despots are styled in hyperbolical flattery—"the Asylum of the World;" there is scarcely the semblance of a grievance anywhere that does not find a spokesman at St. Stephen's, and, if the satisfaction obtained is often slender, there is at least some solace in publicity. But when the substance of the complaint is full of interest, when it promises curious revelations of Court life in the East, it is certain that the subject will not be allowed to slumber, even if domestic politics were more fertile in controversial excitement than at present seems probable. Whatever may be the result of the approaching trial of the Gaekwar, that proceeding will furnish material for many questions in both Houses of Parliament, and perhaps for some lively debates. It is always to be apprehended that the discussion of Indian affairs in the Imperial Legislature may produce a disastrous effect upon the Native mind by seeming to convey a censure of the Indian Government, and may weaken the imposing solidity of the administrative structure. No doubt the Viceroy and his advisers have carefully guarded against every appearance of straining powers which are as heavily weighted with responsibility as they are immense in extent; nor is the British Parliament likely to be led away by crotchetty, or sentimental, or interested grievance-mongers. Harsh treatment of the dependent Princes of India would, nevertheless, certainly be condemned, whatever might be the effect of such condemnation on Indian opinion or the credit of Indian Governments. Fortunately, we have every reason to trust in the discretion, the knowledge, and the tact of those who control the policy of Indian administration; and we may well hope that these qualities have not failed the Government of India in its recent dealings with the State of Baroda. Yet it must be admitted that to European observers the course of events is not quite clear; we do not perceive—possibly in the absence of full information it is impossible that we should perceive—the working and limits of motives; and it may be possible hereafter to make that perfectly plain which is now obscure and confusing.

The Maharatta Principality of Baroda is not in the first rank of the Native feudatory States of India, but it has lately attracted more of the attention of India and India's rulers than the sovereignties of the Nizam and of Holkar and of Scindia, and of all the Rajpoot Princes put together. It is not, indeed, that the State has made material or moral progress; happy would it be for Baroda if it had no history to be written, as may be said of some of its more fortunate rivals. The scandals of the reign of the Gaekwar Mulharrao were thought to have culminated not many months ago, when the misgovernment under which his subjects had long groaned was made the subject of a solemn inquiry. The Commission which then investigated the condition of Baroda and the conduct of Mulharrao reported to the Supreme Government in a sense confirmatory of the gravest charges, and the result was what to any but himself would have been an unmistakable warning. Mulharrao was admonished that unless within eighteen months the causes of complaint on which the Commissioners had pronounced a verdict adverse to him were removed, he would be deposed by an act of the paramount Power. Six months passed, and there was little symptom of change in Baroda. No very remarkable progress was reported, but, on the other hand, there were no very grave scandals, and Anglo-Indian political gossip had to rest content with fragmentary hints of squabbles between the Gaekwar and the British Resident, Colonel Phayre. Suddenly, however, it was reported that Colonel Phayre's life had been attempted by poison, and suspicion was not unnaturally directed against the Court from which he had been openly at variance. The Government of India had no intention of backing-up, right or wrong, the Resident and his policy, for immediately after the detection of the attempted poisoning Colonel Phayre was removed from his office. This event the Gaekwar celebrated, in the orthodox Eastern fashion, with banquets and music, lavish hospitalities and unlimited largesses. The Special Commissioner, Sir Lewis Pelly, who had been appointed to supersede Colonel Phayre, had, however, hardly reached the scene of his new duties when the Government at Calcutta unexpectedly announced a grave and almost unprecedented resolution. A Proclamation of the Viceroy appeared in an extraordinary edition of the *Official Gazette*, stating that evidence had been brought to the knowledge of the Government which implicated Mulharrao in the attempt on Colonel Phayre's life, and that, consequently, it "had become necessary to suspend the Gaekwar from the exercise of his power, and to make other arrangements for the administration of the State of Baroda." The policy thus made public was promptly and rigorously carried into execution. A sufficient military force was provided to overawe any possible resistance or disturbance, but nothing of the kind, it seems, was even thought of; the Gaekwar surrendered quietly, though with strong protestations of his innocence, he was placed under arrest at the Residency, and the temporary administration of the State was delegated by Lord Northbrook to Sir Lewis Pelly.

The Viceroy of India, in the exercise of the Queen's paramount power, has judged it expedient to place the Gaekwar, a feudatory of the Empire of India, on his trial for an attempt to murder. If proved, the charged will involve, at any rate, deposition, and probably a personal penalty of a high degree of severity. There are, however, two difficulties which present themselves, the one as regards framing as the other. In the first place, must we not assume the Viceroy to be acting at present upon a *quasi facie* case, consisting of *ex parte* statements furnished by native witnesses? We know, in fact, that Mr. Souter, the Superintendent of Police at Bombay, has been employed at Baroda to investigate the attempt on Colonel Phayre's life, and it is no doubt on the results of his inquiries that the Government at Calcutta has acted. The Advocate-General at Bombay and Sir Lewis Pelly are also said to agree in the opinion that, on the evidence collected, there is an unanswerable case against Mulharrao. But it is necessary to bear in mind that none of this evidence has been tested by cross-examination or opposed by counter-vailing testimony. We do not suppose that any part of this body of evidence is likely to prove worthless, but the question does not lend itself on our notice. What would be the position of the Government of India if the Commissioners to whom the investigation of the charges against the Gaekwar has been intrusted should discredit the witnesses produced in support of those charges? This is, at any rate, not altogether out of the range of possibility. Nor can we lose sight wholly of our recent experience of Native testimony in the collapse of the case against the Shahjehanpore prisoners. But these are minor difficulty. The ruler of a State like Baroda ought to be tried by a tribunal the authority of which will carry moral and national weight in India, as well as embody the more conventional guarantees of a deputy and a jury of his rank. He decided, therefore, to give Bhow Said once more, but to allow him no such semi-independent position as he held before. He was taken in the directly dependent capacity of a Government servant, liable to the summary dismissal which presently overtook him, without any check to the pacification of the country.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

BOTH University crews have now been at work something like a fortnight, Cambridge about three days longer than Oxford. To speak confidently of the chances of either boat at this date—when so many weeks still intervene during which a crew may be made or marred—would be out of place and premature; but at the same time an estimate can by now be formed as to the material which each president will have available to put into training with the beginning of Lent. At Christmas, after the trial eights, it was supposed that Oxford would have Way, Nicholson, Stayner, and Sinclair available of old hands, and that Cambridge would have Rhodes, Aylmer, Armytage, and Escourt, besides Peabody, of the 1873 crew. Of these Oxford loses Nicholson, and Cambridge Armytage, both good men. Benson, No. 7 in 1873, who was half expected to come to the rescue, is also unable to row. Each crew has to find five new men to fill the vacancies. The Oxford crew has been undergoing various changes since term began, to ascertain which should be the five new men. Those tried have been Courteney (Pembroke), Bankes (University) Tancred (Brasenose) Boustead (University) Low (Oriel), Brown (Trinity), Marriott (Brasenose), Edwards Moss (Brasenose), Michison (Pembroke). Of these nine, seven were in the picked crew which rowed up after the trial eights. Edwards Moss did not row in the trials, and Low was not in the picked crew.

The crew, after trying their men all round in various combigations, is now made up pretty much as follows:—1. Courteney, 11 st. 5 lb.; 2. Marriott, 12 st.; 3. Boustead, 12 st. 12 lb.; 4. Michison, 13 st.; 5. Stayner, 12 st 5 lb.; 6. Sinclair, 11 st. 11 lb.; 7 Moss, 12 st. 5 lb.; 8. Way, 10 st. 11 lb. Of the crew

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

DR. HUNTER'S SHAWL.

(Madras Mail.)

OUR Edinburgh Correspondent writes:—"A case has just been called in our Courts, which will interest Madras readers, namely, the action of Mr. Wylie, of Prinlaws, against Dr. Alexander Hunter, late of the Madras School of Arts, for recovery of the price paid by the former for the Maharajah of Jeypore's shawl. The shawl, a very splendid specimen of Indian work, was presented to Dr. Hunter by the Maharajah as a reward for services in connection with the School of Art at Jeypore. About two months ago, Dr. Hunter sold the shawl to Mr. Wylie for £600, and the latter now seeks to give back the shawl and recover the money on the ground that the article is, valued by competent judges at £15, or at most £36, as a fancy price. Mr. Wylie is a flax spinner, and should have had some notion of textile fabrics, but he says he had none, and that he bought the shawl as a speculation, intending to sell it at a profit. A point of interest in the case is the position of the Director of the Museum, for, while one side asserts he wished to obtain the shawl and spoke highly of it, the other as positively denies this. Professor Archer's appearance before the jury will be watched with interest, looking to these conflicting statements."

THE NEW DEPARTMENT FOR THE N. W. PROVINCES.

(Englishman.)

THE cost which the want of such an agency has already entailed upon the country would alone justify the creation of the Provincial Department of Agriculture and Commerce referred to by us yesterday. In a country where an important branch of the revenues calculated upon the actual value of the produce of the soil, it is obviously a matter of immediate financial importance that the Government should possess the means of appraising that value accurately. Yet, notwithstanding that it possesses an excellent working staff in the patwaris, or village accountants, of the North-West Provinces and that year after year, these accountants have gone on filing voluminous records and statistics in the different Collectorates, the Government has, up to the present day, only the vaguest general notion of what the land really produces, and its best settlement-officers are obliged to confess that "their appraisements of land are imperfect, and their assessments unequal and unfair," because information regarding the crops, irrigation, and cultivation of each village for a series of years, is not procurable." One reason of this is that, "through the want of a proper supervising agency, and a clearly defined and continuous purpose, the district officials have found it impossible to cope with the laborious task of testing the correctness, or of superintending the preparation," of the records, which are therefore untrustworthy and of little practical value. Something more than mere carelessness, however, is at the bottom of this untrustworthiness. The same causes which make it the interest of the Government to ascertain the truth, also make it the interest of the agricultural community to conceal the truth; and nothing but unremitting supervision will ever avail to control this constant source of error. Though we see from it that an intermediate supervising staff as well as a Central Department is contemplated, we doubt whether this fact is sufficiently recognised in Sir John Strachey's Minute. How utterly opportunity has hitherto been wasted, will appear from the fact that the mere cost of recasting records will, according to Mr. Buck's estimate, amount to between £700,000 and £800,000, or more than half the cost of the re-settlement of the North-Western Provinces. It is not quite clear from the Minute before us whether the Government proposes to undertake so gigantic and expensive a task, though it is evident, we think, from the facts admitted in it, that the game would not be worth the candle, and that the new Department must look mainly to the future for the data on which to base its operations.

Next in importance after cultivation, the Minute mention, says the Minute, comes the collection of the statistics of trade, internal and external; and the lack of information here is even greater than in the case of agriculture. Even as regards internal trade, though statistics exist to some extent in the returns kept by the different municipalities no one has yet had time to collate and abstract these returns, which lie buried among the records of the Secretariat. For statistics of external trade the very machinery of collection has yet to be created.

The inconvenience resulting from this state of ignorance is incalculable. "During the short time that I have been Lieutenant-Governor of these provinces" remarks Sir John Strachey, "I have repeatedly had to postpone the consideration of useful works of improvement, in consequence of the absence of trustworthy statistics of trade. I will give one illustration of this. I have a strong opinion, which Sir William Muir held before me, and which he acted upon when it was determined to make the light railway now in progress between Muttra and Hathras, that light and cheap lines of railway, which need not cost more than some £3,000 a mile, may be constructed with the greatest advantage in many parts of these provinces. I believe that such lines may be carried out in a great measure, perhaps entirely, from provincial resources, and without any burden or responsibility being imposed on the Imperial finances. But such works cannot safely be undertaken in the absence of proper information regarding the traffic of the country. No such information is now forthcoming, and our ignorance of facts prevents anything being done."

Another object of the Department is the supervision of model farms. The farms hitherto established have done little or nothing, beyond providing the Government "with facts obtained at an unduly extravagant cost, which tend to show what every one knew before; for example, that deep ploughing and high cultivation produce better crops than native ploughs on unmanured soil." Whether, as Sir John Strachey thinks, it is possible to convert model farms into a machinery of much value, we somewhat doubt, but it is beyond doubt that they must fail of such value as does belong to them, if left without effective control.

Another class of questions which the new Department might be expected to elucidate is indicated in the following passage of the Minute:—"There is little doubt that much capital, which is now expended upon land in the form of loans to cultivators by native money lenders, might, with greater advantage to the agricultural community, and with profit to itself, be expended by the Government, which, as chief proprietor of the land, is directly interested in securing the maintenance of such a full supply of labour and capital, that a maximum out-turn of produce may be always obtained. The Government, as the representative of the community at large, is specially interested in the welfare of the agricultural classes, which no mere section of the community can possibly possess; and the Government has a direct object in preventing the decrease of agricultural produce, on which both the national wealth and the payment of its own revenues chiefly depend. It can therefore afford to make investments for the purpose of keeping agricultural operations up to the full standard beyond the limits within which money-lenders will come forward. Individual capitalists need lose nothing, but Government may lose much by a failure to maintain produce at the highest possible level.

The question of ascertaining within what limits it is possible for the Government to interfere for the welfare of the cultivating classes, and for the promotion of agricultural wealth, whether directly, by developing the system of advancing money for agricultural improvements, or by the establishment of agricultural banks, is one of the most important problems which has to be solved in these provinces.

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The Bombay Gazette.

BARODA :—FRIDAY, FEB. 26 1875.

COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO CHARGES LAID AGAINST H. H. MULHARRAO, GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

—:o o:—

BARODA, FRIDAY, Feb. 26TH, 1875.

THE Court was again crowded yesterday, though it was understood that none of the important witnesses would be called, and the repetition of the story about the ayah's visits to the Palace has become decidedly wearisome. A change of interpretors was made soon after the Court opened, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee taking the place of Mr. Flynn. Mr. Nowrojee, though he has not interpreted for years, seems to feel quite at home in his old position, and he took an early opportunity of letting Serjeant Ballantine know that he too can say smart things when he likes. The learned counsel found fault with the interpreter for not distinguishing clearly whether a witness had spoken of a certain document as *a* letter or *the* letter; and Mr. Nowrojee at once rebuked him by saying, "There are no articles in the vernacular language, Mr. Serjeant Ballantine."

The first witness called was Sundul, a gharry-walla, who took the ayah to the Palace on one of her nocturnal visits—the one on which she was accompanied by Kurreem Buksh. Sundul corroborated the ayah's statement that she met Salim and was taken by him into the Palace. In cross-examination, the witness said he had not confessed to Mr. Souter without stipulating that what he told should not be published, as he feared for his life if it became known that he had given information. Being asked by Sir Richard Couch to explain why he was afraid of his life, he said that he was frightened because he had heard that Bhow Scindia, Khunderao's Prime Minister, had been trampled to death by an elephant. He was told of this when the Commission was sitting in 1873, and he thought, if so great a man was treated in this way, what would not be done to a poor man like him, a stranger? They might do away with him in a moment. In the re-examination, he added, "Even now I am afraid of my life." Serjeant Ballantine said this witness's name had only been given him that morning, and he therefore asked permission to question him again, after his re-examination, on the subject of his relations with one Syed or Saaduk, a camel-driver, to whom it seems Sundul mentioned, at the time the Police were making inquiries, that he could give a clue, and who took him to Mr. Souter. The Serjeant suggested that Saaduk was getting up the case, but Sundul said he knew nothing about that. Chotoo, the next witness, is a sharp little boy who was the ayah's servant, and who accompanied her on the occasion of her last visit to the Palace. He deposed to the truth of the ayah's account of this visit. He admitted that he is kept in confinement with other witnesses at Akbar Ali's, but said that, since the trial began, the witnesses who have given evidence have been separated from those who have not. Shaik Daood, the garrywan who took the ayah to the Palace on her last visit, was then examined. It seems that, on the journey, he was met by Sundul, who asked him whom he had in his gharry, and when the Police were trying to hunt up evidence, the two gharrywans exchanged confidences, and Shaik Daood, sagely remarking that "truth would out," determined to tell all he knew.

Shaik Abdoola, the ayah's husband, was next called, and Mr. Scoble now proposed to put in the correspondence between husband and wife which Serjeant Ballantine had intimated he would contend was not admissible. The husband identified one letter as having been received by him from his wife, and two as having been written by him to her. The Advocate General having formally moved that these letters be taken as evidence, Serjeant Ballantine objected. He presumed that the Court, though not strictly judicial, would be governed in its procedure by the Law of Evidence—"in India," remarked Sir R Couch. The Serjeant said of course he referred to the Indian Evidence Act; in England, the letters would certainly not be admissible. Was then the Law of Evidence so altered in India as to warrant their admission? He contended that under section 157 of the Indian Evidence Act the Advocate-General could not use these letters to corroborate the statement of a witness. He was bound to point out what fact he intended to corroborate, and then show that the letters relate to that fact and were written at or "immediately about" the time it occurred. The letter written to the husband from Bombay could not by human possibility relate to the case, as, to be evidence, the letter must contain the record of an impression which is fresh in the writer's mind. Mr. Scoble, in reply, argued that the Court was not bound by strict rules of evidence, but that the widest discretion was left to the President to admit any document likely to elucidate the subject of inquiry. But, if the Law of Evidence applied, he maintained that under Section 11 of the Act the letters would help to make the existence of a fact in issue highly probable, and that they were therefore relevant to the cause. The object of putting in the correspondence was to show that the ayah and her husband took a great interest in Baroda politics, and wrote to one another about the movements of Yeshwantrao and Salim, the Gaekwar's confidential agents, and, as the ayah had stated, the men who bribed her. Sir R. Couch held that the scope of the Indian Evidence Act was much wider than the learned Serjeant contended, and that the first letter, from the wife to the husband, was admissible, as corroborative evidence. There was a renewal of the discussion between counsel over the other letters, but the controversy did not appear to be very serious, and Serjeant Ballantine finally said he would rather let the letters be read from beginning to end than allow wrong inferences to be drawn from the objection taken to their admission. The letters were of no interest except as describing Yeshwantrao's movements. The husband's examination in chief was then continued, and he stated that his wife told him of the conversation she had with the Maharaja about turning Colonel Phayre's heart towards him.

The Court adjourned at a quarter past four till this morning, when Serjeant Ballantine will cross-examine the ayah's husband. This witness is, we believe, the last of those who give evidence as to what may be called the ayah branch of the case, which relates chiefly to the charge against the Maharaja of intriguing with and bribing the Residency servants.

PRESENT.

SIR RICHARD COUCH (President); H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior, H. H. Maharaja of Jeypore, Sir Richard John Meade, Sir Dinkur Rao, and Mr. Philip Sandys Melvill.

Counsel for the prosecution—The Hon. Andrew R. Scoble, Advocate-General of Bombay, and J. D. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Lee-Warner, Soliciters in this matter for the Government of India.

Counsel for the defence—Serjeant Ballantine, R. A. Branson, Henry F. Purcell, Shantaram Narayen, and Wassudeo Juggonath, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, Attornies, Bombay.

George Taylor, Barrister, Bombay, held a brief to watch the proceedings on behalf of the Ranees of H. H. the Gaekwar, and Ayeajee, the infant son of the Ranee Luxmabace.

Secretary to the Commission—John Jardine, Bombay Civil Service.

Interpreters—James Flynn and Nowrojee Furdonjee.

His Highness the Gaekwar was present, and occupied a position on the left of the Commission.

Colonel Sir Lewis Pelly, K.C.S.I., occupied a position on the right of the Commission.

THE Court met at eleven o'clock.

Serjeant Ballantine brought it to the notice of the Commission that he had been informed that Mr Flynn, the interpreter, did not give the full answers of witnesses, and he had to request that Mr. Flynn might give the exact words used by the witnesses in the course of their examination. He did not mean to cast any reflection upon Mr. Flynn, as he knew it was the custom of interpreters in England to give what they considered an answer and not the entire reply of witnesses.

The President considered that Mr. Ballantine's request should be complied with.

The proceedings then commenced.

Sundul Bukhtiar Khan, examined by Mr. Inverarity—My name is Sundul Khan Bukhtiar, and am in the employment of Shah Mahomed Bhaka. I know Mrs. Boevey's ayah. I do not know her name. She is a woman. (Laughter.) I know Mr. Boevey's puttawalla, Kurrim. I have driven these two people out towards the city from the Maidan called Peer Pathar. It is near the place called Burra Pathar, the boundary between the Gaekwar's territory and British territory, and near the school. I drove to the city to the house of Salim. Kurrim Buksh told me to go to Salim's house and call him out. Salim is a sowar of the Maharaja's.

The President—Did he say Karrim *Buksh*?

Mr. Flynn.—Yes.

Witness—I know him because he was in the habit of coming to the Residency. Kurrim took hold of the reins of the gharry while I went and called Salim. Kurrim, the ayah, and Salim, went in the gharry. Salim came when I called him and got into the gharry with Kurrim and the ayah. We then drove to the Sirdar Haveli. It is close to the clock tower. I drove the gharry through a way between the two havelies, and stopped the gharry near the staircase at the back, in the Nuzzur Bagh. When we got to the entrance of the Nuzzur Bagh the ayah, Kurreem, and Salim alighted and went up-stairs, while the gharry remained there standing. I got out of the gharry and went to sleep on one of the steps of the staircase. (Mr. Flynn—Or he may mean "I lay down.") Salim, Kurreem, and the ayah—all three—returned, and when they returned the sentry awoke me. It was near twelve or one o'clock when I was awoke at night. I started from the Peer Puthar with the gharry at half-past nine, and they got into the gharry at ten o'clock. I drove the ayah and Kurreem back again to the Peer Puthar Maidan. I do not remember the time of the year when this occurred. I do not know whether it was in the monsoon season, or before, or after, but at the time I went, it was raining a little. I don't recollect exactly, but it must have been eight or ten months ago. I think it was either eight or nine months, according to my memory. Kurreem Buksh paid me for the gharry. He paid me at 6 o'clock in the evening of the following day. Mr. Boevey's peon is named Kurreem Buksh (Mr. Boevey's peon brought into court and shown to witness.) This is the same man.

Cross-examined by Serjeant Ballantine—When did you first make your statement to any one? A—The Bombay police came here and made enquiries, to get information.

Q—Will you answer my question? When did you first make this statement to any one? A—I first made it in the presence of Mr. Souter.

Q—When? A—When the Bombay police arrived here and were making inquiries.

Q—When? A—I am an ignorant person. I do not know how to write or read. I do not remember.

Q—Was it last night? A—No.

Q—Was it the night before? A—It was on the day on which the Bombay police arrived.

Q—How long is that ago? A—About two or three months ago.

Q—You made it to Mr. Souter? A—I made the statement to Mr. Souter, but I requested he would not publish it, I being afraid of my life, and a resident in a foreign country. I requested him not to say anything about it in the assembly or council.

Q—Was it taken down? A—No.

Q—Were you put into confinement? A—No.

Q—Have you been in confinement? A—No.

Q—Are you in confinement now? A—No.

Q—Have you never spoken to anybody about it since that time? A—A sahib sent for me at night, and took down what I had to say. That is the sahib (pointing to Mr. Cleveland).

Q—Was that last night? A—Yes.

Q—Was anybody present beside Mr. Cleveland? A—No.

Q—Do you speak English at all? A—No.

Q—What language did you speak to Mr. Cleveland in? A—There was a havildar near him. I do not know in fact whether he was a havildar or not, but he explained to the sahib.

Q—Do you know Abdool Ali? A—No.

Q—How is it you remember that the time you took them from the Palace was either at twelve or one o'clock? A—Why should I not remember? I was paid my money.

Q—Which was it, twelve or one? A—I had no watch. It was either twelve o'clock or one o'clock.

Q—Cannot you remember within an hour when it was? A—No. I cannot remember. It was a dark night, but I believe it was either twelve or one o'clock. (Abdool Ali was here identified by witness as the man who interpreted at Mr. Cleveland's.) This man put questions to me, and what Abdool Ali said to Mr. Cleveland Mr. Cleveland took down.

Q—What questions did Abdool Ali ask? A—I recognised him as a havildar. I did not know his name.

Q—What questions did Abdool Ali put to you A—Tell us the conversation. He caused the sahib to take down all that I stated.

Q—What questions did he put? A—Abdool Ali said to me the sahib wants to know who hired your gharry.

Q—Did he tell you when? A—He did not say when, but it was either eight or nine months ago.

Q—Did he ask you who hired your gharry? Did you ask him when he meant? A—Yes.

Q—What did he say? A—The answer he gave was this, "At the time when Kurreem Buksh and the ayah went in your gharry."

Q—What did you say to that? A—I said it was either eight or nine months ago that they went.

Q—Had you known the ayah before? A—No.

Q—Had you known Kurreem before? A—Yes; I used to see him about the bazaar. I knew him.

Q—Had you ever driven him before? A—No.

Q—Have you seen Kurreem since? A—I have not seen him.

Q—Did you see him last night? A—No.

Q—Or this morning? A—No.

Q—Did Ali Abdoola tell you what Kurreem had said yesterday? A—No.

Q—Where were you last night? A—I slept at my own house.

Q—Are any policemen there?—No.

Q—Do you mean to say you have never been in confinement? Remember you have already stated tha you have not. A—I was never in confinement.

Q—Not at any time? A—No. (Recollecting himself.) Yes, one day. The first day that my statement was taken I was in confinement.

Q—Were you liberated when you mentioned Kurreem Buksh? A—Yes. I was not actually in prison. I had my belt on. I and all came from the Residency and Khan Bahadoor was present.

Q—As I understand you now, you did not mention Kureem Buksh at first? A—I mentioned Kurreem Buksh's name afterwards, when I was told that what I said would not be published.

Mr. Melvill—I think the witness said, "If my depositions were not taken."

Interpreter repeated the question.—I was unwilling to give evidence.

The Advocate-General (to Interpreter.)—The witness made a significant sign with his hands. I wish you would ask him what he meant.

Witness.—I was afraid of my life.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—As I understand, you made this statement some months ago? A—Yes, about two months or two months and a half ago.

Q—Was that made to Mr. Souter? A—Or two months and a half or three months ago.

Q—Never mind, was that made to Mr. Souter A—To Mr. Souter.

Q—Was anybody else present? A—No one was present.

Q—Did you then tell Mr. Souter anything about your driving the ayah or Kurreem? A—I first made an arrangement with Mr. Souter to save my life. I forced him to agree that he would not publish what I would state, so that he would not mention me or make me known.

Q—Did you upon that occasion mention the names of either the ayah or Kurreem? A—I mentioned the ayah's name. I did not mention Kurreem's name. I mentioned the ayah, but I did not mention Kurreem.

Q—What did you say about the ayah—how did you mention her? A—I merely said the ayah went to the city.

Q—But I thought you did not know the ayah? A—I know her now.

Q—But you did not know her then? A—Yes, I knew her then.

Q—Did you know who she was when you saw Mr. Souter? A—I knew at that time that she was Mr. Boevey's ayah.

Q—How did you know that at that time? A—Because she lived at Mr. Boevey's.

Q—Had you ever seen her there before? A—Yes, I had seen her.

Q—And did Mr. Souter then ask you if Kurreem had gone with her? A—No.

Q—Then, how came you to make a bargain with Mr. Souter. Was not he satisfied, or what? A—I was afraid of my life.

Q—Who were you afraid would take it. The ayah, or Kurreem, or who? A.—My fears were with reference to the Gaekwar's side, I being a native of a foreign country.

Q—And then you were confined that night, were you not? A.—No; I was not confined.

Q—Not at all? A.—No; not at all.

Q—At any time? A.—Not at any time. I was taken to Mr. Boevey's bungalow.

Q—Were you kept in confinement, sir, until you mentioned Kurreem's name? A.—No.

(To Interpreter.) Just remind him of what he said before and tell him that he can give any explanation he pleases. Now what you stated is, "I did not mention the circumstances about Kurreem, and was confined. I was released when I told about Kurreem." A—After I had made an arrangement about my life, I told my whole story.

(To Interpreter)—Ask him whether it is true, as he stated before, that he was confined until he mentioned Kurreem's name, and then he was released.

Mr. Scoble—Will your Lordship (the President) refer to the notes as to that.

The President—"I did not mention about Kurreem Buksh. I was liberated when I mentioned about Kurreem Buksh."

(Short-hand writer's notes referred to.)

Mr Serjeant Ballantine—That is substantially what he said.

Cross-examination continued:

Q—How came you to see Mr. Souter on the first occasion? A—When the Bombay police came, enquiries were made with regard to this case.

Q—Did you go to Mr. Souter, or did he come to you? A—When the Bombay police came, enquiries were made regarding this case.

Q—Did you go to Mr. Souter, or did he come to you? A—I went to Mr. Souter.

Q—Did you go alone or did somebody take you? A—Syed Oontwalla, a camel man, took me to Mr. Souter.

Q—Who is he, is he a camel driver? A—He had a camel formerly, not now.

Q—Do you know that he is the man who made a charge against the Gaekwar? A—I don't know.

Q—What is the Syed's other name? A—Saaduk Ali.

Re-examined by the Advocate-General—When you first went to Mr. Souter, you say it was with Syed, a camel driver? A—Yes.

Q—What passed between you and Mr. Souter when you went to see him with this camel man?—I was asked what I had to state.

Q—Did you make a statement? A—Yes.

A—What did you state? A—I said Kurreem came to me at 6 o'clock to hire my gharry. Kurreem Buksh having come to hire the gharry, it was taken to the Peer Puthar, Maidan, at half-past nine. I said that the ayah and Kurreem came, that they got into the gharry, that the gharry was driven to the city, that they went in the gharry to Salim's house in the city, that when they arrived close to Salim's house, Khureem Buksh desired me to go and call Salim, that I gave the reins of the gharry into Kureem Buksh's hands and went to call Salim, that Salim came from his house, and Salim Kurreem and the ayah got into the gharry, that they all went to the Sircar's Palace.

Q—I am only asking now as to what you said to Mr. Souter on the first occasion. A—That is what I told Mr Souter on the first occasion. I said that we went to the old Haveli, close to the Nuzzer Bagh, and that the gharry was stopped near the staircase in the rear of the Haveli, that Kurreem, the ayah, and Salim alighted and went upstairs, that when they left I went to sleep.

Q—You made all these statements to Mr. Souter? A—Yes.

Q—Tell me when you made your agreement with Mr. Souter about your statement not being published? A—About two months or two and a half months ago, when the Bombay police arrived.

Q—I want to know, in relation to the statement you have just made, was it before or after you made that arrangement, that your statement was not to be published? A—After I had made my statement I made the arrangement.

Q—How long after? A—This was at the same time.

Q—At the same interview?

Serjeant Ballantine objected to the question.

The President did not think it was necessary to put the question.

Re-examination continued. Q—Why did you make that arrangement with Mr. Souter? A—Because I was afraid of my life.

Q—And you say you were in confinement upon that day? A—No.

Q—Then when were you in confinement, if at all? A—I was not in confinement. I was brought from the Residency to Mr. Boevey's bungalow to point out the ayah and Kureem Buksh.

Q—Was that before or after you made your statement to Mr. Souter? A—Afterwards.

Q—Did you point out the ayah and Kurreem? A—Yes.

Q—To whom? A—To Mr. Souter, Mr. Boevey, and the Khan Sahib.

Q—When you had pointed them out what happened to you? A—I was allowed to go away.

Q—From that time to this you have never been in confinement at all? A—No.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine stated that his clients were supplied some time ago with all the evidence that they understood the prosecution were going to bring forward before the Commission. But this witness's name was only given to them this morning, and under the circumstances he asked the Commission to allow him to put a few more questions to the witness.

Cross-examined by Serjeant Ballantine.

Q—Is the person you call Syed the same man as Saaduk Ali? A—Yes.

Q—Did he come from Ahmedabad? A—I do not know.

Q—What had he to do with this case? Why did he come to you? A—He was sitting in his house and there was some talk as to the Bombay police having arrived.

Q—How came he to take you? What had he to do with it? A—I happened to say that I would point out——

Q—Point out whom? A—That I would point out to Mr. Souter that such-and-such persons had gone to the Sircar's Palace.

Q—Did you tell Saaduk that you would point out Kurreem and the ayah? A—Yes, I said I would give the clue to the case.

Q—Attend to this question, and think a little before you answer—Why, if you were afraid of your life, did you mention to Saaduk that you knew these persons and would name them to him. A—It was stated that no clue to this case could be got.

Q—Who stated that no clue to this case could be got? Was it Saaduk? A—Yes.

Q—Have you seen Saaduk lately? A—No.—(After a short pause.) Yes.

Q—Do you mean no or yes? A—Yes, I have seen him.

Q—When did you see him? A—He lives in the camp. I saw him fifteen or sixteen days ago.

Q—Have you seen him about this matter? A—No.

Q—Do you know whether he is assisting to get up this case? A—I do not know.

Q—Does he understand that he gave the first clue? A—I told Saaduk Ali, and Saaduk Ali took me to Mr. Souter.

The President.—We should like to know what you mean by saying you were afraid of your life. A—Because I was a resident of a foreign country. I had heard that Bhow Scindiah had been trampled to death by an elephant.

By Sir Dinkur Rao.—As you say you are a resident in a foreign country, how is it you come to know Kurreem and the ayah and Mr. Boevey? A—I have been a servant here for three years.

Q—How is it you know about Bhow Scindiah? A—There was a Court held, and gentlemen assembled, and I heard what had passed.

Q—Well, how is it that you were afraid? A—When such a great man as that person whom I have mentioned was put to death I, a poor man, thought I would have been at once rammed into a hole.

(Here Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee relieved Mr. Flynn of the duties of interpreting, Mr. Flynn feeling unwell.)

Chotoo, sworn, and examined by the Advocate-General, deposed.—My name is Chotoo. I am in the service of the ayah of the burra sahib. I mean Ameena, Mrs. Boevey's ayah. I have been in her service four months from this time. I remember going into the city with her upon one occasion. I think this was two or three months ago. I cannot fix the month or the date. It was in the month of Ramzan. It was in the night time, about nine o'clock, when I went with the ayah. I went in a gharry belonging to a Mahomedan driver named Daood. I got into the gharry near a banian tree on the maidan. Besides the ayah there was nobody but myself and the driver. The ayah's husband brought the gharry. He was with the gharry at the time we came up to it. The ayah and I got into the gharry. We went to a place called the Arab-khana, a short distance from the Mandai and the Haveli. When we got to the Arab-khana we saw Salim. Salim is a sowar. I did not know him before. I know him now because during the time I was in the ayah's service he was in the habit of coming with the Sirkar's sowars to the Residency. He used to come to the ayah's room for the purpose of drinking water. We went into the Haveli in front of it. When we got there I don't know what became of the ayah, whether she went upstairs or downstairs. Salim took the ayah with him. I don't know where they went. They remained absent from the gharry a short time, and after they left I went to sleep with the gharry-driver. I was woke up by the ayah or Salim, and I went back with the ayah to her house. Before I went with the ayah on this occasion, I had been four or five months in her service. I fix the time I previously mentioned from this date.

Cross-examined by Serjeant Ballantine.

Q—Have you been in confinement? A—No.

Q—Not at all? A—No. A sepoy followed me, and I slept at the Khan Sahib Akbar Ali's. I do not know his name.

Q—Have you ever been followed by a sepoy before? A—No.

Q—What does he follow you for? A—Since all these persons were brought to the tent they are followed by sepoys.

(Here Khan Sahib Akbar Ali was identified by Chotoo.)

Q—Who live in the tent beside yourself? A—All the men.

Q—Do you mean the witnesses? A—Yes.

Q—Are they allowed to associate together? A—No. Since the day before yesterday they are apart.

Q—Were you all together before the day before yesterday? A—Yes.

Q—Do you know why it was that you were parted the day before yesterday? A—Because they were examined or their depositions were taken.

Q—Do you know Rowjee? A—I know that Rowjee who lives at our place.

Q—Does he live in the same tent? A—He is separated from the witnesses.

Q—Is he with anybody? A—He is with the Khan Sahib Akbar Ali.

Q—Is he always with him? A—Ever since they have been taken up.

Q—When did you first make statements of your evidence? A—When they were taken up.

Q—Two months ago? A—Very likely two months ago.

Q—Have you had it read over to you since? A—No.

Re-examined by the Advocate-General.

Q—What witnesses are with you in your tent? A—The gharrywallahs and we.

Q—Who are "we?" A—The gharrywallas and myself.

Q—What gharrywallahs are there? A—Those that are here.

Q—What are their names? A—I only know the name of the gharrywalla of the gharry in which I went.

Q—Do you know the name of any other? A—No, I don't.

Q—You have said that since the day before yesterday thewitnesses were apart? A—Yes.

Q—Who have been kept apart? A—The ayah and the two witnesses who gave their evidence.

Q—Do you mean that those who gave their evidence were kept apart from those who had not? A—I mean to say that those witnesses who have given their evidence have been kept apart from those witnesses who have not given evidence.

Shaik Daood, sworn, and examined by Mr. Inverarity—My name is Shaik Daood. My father's name is Shaik Kail. I am a shigram-driver. I do not know Mr. Boevey's ayah well, but when I used to go to the Residency I saw her there and knew her by sight. I know the boy Chotoo. I do not know the ayah's husband well. I know him sufficiently to recognise him and make salaams to him. I have driven the ayah and her servant. I don't know the date. It was before the last Dewalee two or four days. I drove the ayah and Chotoo from a place twenty paces from Dadabhoy's shop. I stopped the gharry near the banyan tree. Dadabhoy's shop can be seen from the Court House. I drove the ayah and the boy to the city, to the Arab-khana, where the Sirkar's guard is stationed. The ayah said to me, "Go and call Salim." I then brought Salim, who was close to the Arab-khana. Salim and the ayah went to the Haveli, which is on the right hand side of the old Haveli. The Arab-khana is contiguous to the Haveli. I stopped with my gharry near the well and durgah. I took the cushion from the gharry and rested on it and went to sleep. Salim awoke me. The ayah was with Salim when he awoke me. I got up and put the bullocks in the gharry, which I turned towards the camp. I drove the ayah and Chotoo back. I was told to bring my gharry to Dadabhoy's shop by a butler who lived in the Resident's bungalow. I do not know his name. He was a Mahomedan. (Shaik Abdoola was here recognised by witness.) This was the man.

Cross-examined by Mr. Serjeant Ballantine:—

Q—Have you a sepoy in attendance upon you? A—No; I am living with my parents. With whom else can I live?

Q—Is there any police officer or sepoy with you? A—There is no policeman with me.

Q—Have you ever been in confinement since this matter has been going on? A—No.

Q—How did you come to give this information to any one? A—I did not give it.

Q—Whom did you first mention it to? A—I mentioned this matter in the presence of a man.

Q—The man has got a name, I suppose? A—Sundul is his name.

(Sundul produced.) Is this the man? A—Yes, this is the man.

(Sundul withdrawn.) Where were you when you mentioned it to Sundul? A—When he was sitting at his master's and when I went there.

Q—Who is his master? A—A baker.

Q—Do you know Saaduk Ali? A—No, I don't know him.

Q—How came you to mention it to Sundul? A—I met him one day on the road and he enquired——

Q—What did he enquire? A—He asked, "Who did you take that night?" I said the ayah and a lad, a boy.

Q—Now, he could not have said, "Who did you take that night? What were the words he said? What night? What persons did you take that night? A—I did not note down that particular night so as to be able to tell you what night it was.

Q—What night did he ask you about? A—The night on which I took the ayah.

Q—How did Sundul know that you had taken the ayah on any night? A—Because he had taken the bullocks from the gharry and was giving water to the bullocks there at the cistern.

Q—How did Sundul know that you had taken the ayah on any night? A—I mentioned it to him and then he came to know.

Q—How came you to mention it to him. How did Sundul come to know that you had taken the ayah on any night? A—He met me on the road.

Q—You mean that he met you on the road when you were taking her? A—Yes.

Q—Then he knew who you were taking, did he not? A—He must have seen, otherwise he would not have asked me.

Q—Was that the only time that you had any conversation with him about it? A—I had a conversation with him some twenty-five times as we are carriage drivers.

Interpreter—He means generally.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—You can not tell what he means unless you are a great deal cleverer than I am. Just ask him whether he had a conversation with him twenty-five times about his taking the ayah?

Witness—No, two or four times, afterwards he did not enquire.

Q—Have you spoken to him three or four times about your carrying the ayah? A—Yes.

Q—Had you been looking after the drivers who drove the ayah from time to time to find out who drove the ayah? A—What object could I have in looking?

Q—But did you do it, that's all I want to know? A—I myself took the ayah.

Q—Did Sundul tell you that he had taken Kurreem? A—No. I did not take Kurreem.

Q—Did Sundul tell you whether he had taken Kurreem? A—Yes, he gave the clue or evidence, and then I also did the same.

Q—Did Sundul mention Kurreem's name? (A long pause.)

The President—He must answer the question.

Witness—Yes, on one occasion.

Q—That he had driven him? A—Yes.

Re-examined by Mr. Scoble—When was it that you first spoke to Sundul about these matters?

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—I want to know whether I am under a correct impression as to a portion of the evidence. I think the last witness, Chotoo, said that there were three of these drivers in custody with him, and amongst them the one who drove him, and this man has sworn that he was not in custody at all, but was living with his father and mother, and he put me the question "Where else should I live?"

The President signified that the learned Serjeant was correct.

Mr. Scoble (to witness)—Where did you first have this conversation with Sundul about these matters? A—One day at about 8 o'clock.

Q—How long ago, how many weeks or months ago? A—About two months or two months and a quarter ago.

Q—Had you previously been acquainted with Sundul? A—We are fellow servants of one and the same master, though we live separate.

Mr. Melvill (to Interpreter) — He said that his master and his (Sundul's) master are brothers.

Interpreter—Yes. While I was speaking to counsel he added that, and I did not catch it then.

Mr. Scoble—What is the name of your master. A—Shaik Chotoo.

Q—And Sundul's master? A—Shaik Shamed.

Q—Do they both let out gharries for hire? A—Yes.

Q—Where do they keep their gharries—in separate places, or in the same place? A—In separate places.

Q—Where did they live—the masters? A—One lives near a liquor-shop, and the other near the butcher's quarters.

Q—They both live in the camp bazaar? A—Yes.

Q—Now you said that you met Sundul on the road when you were taking the ayah to the city? A—Yes, he was giving water to the bullocks.

Q—Whose bullocks? A—The baker's bullocks—Shamed the baker's.

Q—The bullocks he is in the habit of driving? A—Yes.

Q—You said he was giving them water at the cistern. Where is the cistern? A—On the Baroda road.

Q—From the camp to the city? A—On the other side of a bridge called the Banda Bridge.

Q—Did you speak to him, or he to you? A—He spoke to me.

Q—As you were going to the city and while he was watering his bullocks? A—He called out to me "Daood, where are you going to?" I said "To the city."

Q—How long after you had taken the ayah and the boy to the city, was it that Sundul asked you who you had taken that night? A—Five or seven days after he mentioned the matter to me, I said "The truth will be out."

Q—Who said "The truth will be out?"—you or Sundul? A—I said that "the truth will be out."

Q—When was it that Sundul mentioned Kurreem's name to you? A—One day, as we were speaking together at about 8 o'clock in the morning, he mentioned it to me.

Q—Was it on the same occasion? A—And I also mentioned it.

Q—Was it on the occasion when he asked you whom you had taken that night, that he mentioned Kurreem's name to you? A—Yes.

Q—And on that same occasion it was that you said "The truth will be out"? A—Yes.

Q—Did you say in respect to what "the truth will be out?"

Interpreter.—That is a peculiar native expression and it is very difficult to translate it quite literally. That expression, "will be out," might mean that "it cannot be suppressed."

Mr. Scoble.—What made you and Sundul talk together about these matters? A—He asked me "Who did you take that night with you?"

Q—Was there anything that attracted your attention to this topic at that time? A—He asked me "Whom did you take that night with you?"

Q—Well now, do you remember when the Bombay police came to Baroda? A—No, I don't know when the Bombay police came.

Q—I don't want you to specify the day when they came, but do you remember the circumstance of their coming? A—No, I don't know that. I don't see them.

Mr. Scoble—I would ask your lordship to recall Sundul with regard to what this man had said, so that there may be no opportunity of any communication being made to him. Sundul was thereupon recalled and was (after being reminded by the Interpreter that he was on his former oath) further examined by Mr. Scoble.

Q—Do you know the last witness, Shaik Daood? A—Yes.

Q—In whose service is he? A—I and he are in the service of two brothers. I am in the service of Shamed, and he is in the service of Chotoo.

Q—Did you have any conversation with Shaik Daood? A—Yes, on one occasion. I was going from the railway station to the city, and I unyoked my bullocks in order to give them water at the river, and Daood was coming with his gharry towards the city. He went on, and, after giving water to the bullocks, I went after him. I saw his gharry near the Sircar's Haveli, and then I returned home. I left a passenger at his place and then went home, and the next morning I asked him, "Whom did you take with you at night last night?" He said, "I took Chotoo and the ayah"—that is all.

Further cross-examined by Mr. Serjeant Ballantine:—

Q—Did you mention Kurreem? A—Yes.

Further examined by Mr. Scoble:—

Q—What did you say about Kurreem to Shaik Daood? A—As to the date, he took a passenger in the month of Ramzan.

Q—You told my learned friend just now that you mentioned Kurreem to Shaik Daood? A—No.

Q—No what? I mention it as a fact that you told my learned friend that you mentioned Kurreem to Shaik Daood? A—He heard this subsequently, when I mentioned this matter to counsel. I mean when I gave the statement to Mr. Boevey.

The President—I don't quite understand.

Mr. Scoble—Neither do I. (To Interpreter)—Just remind him that he told my learned friend Mr. Serjeant Ballantine just now that he mentioned Kurreem to Shaik Daood.

Q—To which saheb—this saheb (pointing to Mr. Serjeant Ballantine)?

(Witness shakes his head.)

Mr. Melvill—That was the intention of the question, but it was not put in that way.

Mr. Scoble—My learned friend's intention was "Did you mention Kurreem to Shaik Daood," and he said "yes."

The President—Yes.

Mr. Scoble—Now, will you remind him of that, Mr. Interpreter—that he said he mentioned Kurreem to Shaik Daood.

Witness—No, I did not.

Q—Then what did you understand when you were asked the question by my learned friend. Remind him, Mr. Interpreter, as to what the question was and what his answer was.

Witness—I did not understand the English question

The President.—What does he mean by that?

Witness—I am a poor labourer. I am not a learned man, I cannot read nor write, but I will take any person who pays me for the hire (laughter).

Mr Scoble—In his gharry, I suppose.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—Not necessarily that.

Mr. Scoble—Then you did not mention Kurreem's name to Shaik Daood?

Witness—What business had I to do it?

The President—He was asked whether he mentioned Kurreem with reference to the conversation which he had with Shaik Daood the next morning, and he said the next morning I asked him (Shaik Daood) "Whom did you take to the city," and he said "Chotoo and the ayah," "that is all." The question was put to him in cross-examination whether he mentioned Kurreem, and he said he did mention Kurreem. (To Interpreter)—Ask him particularly, whether at that time he did mention Kurreem or not.

Witness—I did not.

Mr. Scoble—Did you mention Kurreem to Shaik Daood on any occasion subsequent to the date of this conversation when you asked him whom he took into the city? A—I do not remember if I did.

Q—Now, you began to tell me something about a statement you made to Mr. Boevey? A—I don't know what that gentleman's name is, whether Mr. Boevey or Mr. Souter (points to the latter). There he is sitting; I know him by the name of Boevey (loud laughter).

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—He said he knew Mr. Boevey and Mr. Boevey's ayah, and now he mistakes Mr. Boevey for Mr. Souter.

Mr. Scoble—Then, tell me whether Shaik Daood was present at any time when you made a statement to Mr. Souter A—Yes. Daood was present, he had been taken up and sent for there.

Q—When? A—On the day that I made a statement to Mr. Souter. On that occasion Daood had been taken up and sent for there.

Q—Was he present when you made your statement? A—He was present.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—I must be permitted to ask the witness a question on the new matter elicited,—at all events as to what he stated about Kurreem. Just one question about that. (To witness.)—When you mentioned that you had driven the ayah, why did not you mention that you had driven Kurreem also? A—I might have done. All the names might have been asked of me, and I might have been driven away or beaten.

Q—It was because you were afraid of your life? A—Even now I am afraid (loud laughter)—even now I am afraid of my life.

Yes, I understand you to say so.

Shaik Abdoola, examined by the Advocate-General—My name is Shaik Abdoola. I am the husband of Ameena, the ayah, who has been examined in this matter. Last year I was in the service of Major Blakeman, I was in his service seven months. Out of those seven months, I was for two months at Mahableshwur, and the rest of the time I was here. We went to Mahableshwur in March, about the 28th or 29th of March. I returned from Mahableshwur to Baroda with Major Blakeman and I remained with him at Baroda that month, and the next month I was discharged. After I was discharged I lived at the Residency with my wife, and I have been living in Baroda ever since. I entered Major Blakeman's service in January of last year. Before January I was in Bombay. In the month of March last year my wife went with her mistress to Bombay. She remained in Bombay for about more than a month. While I was at Mahableshwur and my wife in Bombay I received two letters from her at Mahableshwur.

Mr. Scoble—Just look at those papers, and tell me whether those are the two letters you received from your wife when you were at Mahableswur? (Looking at one) this is one of them.

Look at the other.

This is not one.

The President—The secretary will mark the one that the witness has identified.

Mr. Scoble (hands another letter to the witness:) Did you receive that letter? A—No, I did not get this letter.

The President—The secretary must put some mark on them for the sake of identification; the one that the witness says he received will be marked A. and the other which he has not identified may be marked with Mr. Jardine's initials.

The Advocate-General shows another letter to witness.

Witness—This is my handwriting. This is a letter I wrote to my wife. She was at Poona at that time.

The President—That had better be marked B.

Witness—I posted that letter.

Another paper shown to witness by the Advocate-General—This is also my letter to the ayah. It is in my handwriting. It was written from Baroda. That letter was also posted by me. (Exhibit marked C.) I was present when those letters were found.

The President—All three?

The Advocate-General—Yes. (To witness.) Where were they found? A—They were found in a box in the room in which we lived in Mr. Boevey's bungalow, and the letter which I say I did not receive was also found at the same time in the same box.

The Advocate-General—I propose to put in evidence these letters.

Serjeant Ballantine objected to the letters being put in as evidence. He assumed that this Court, although not constituted as an ordinary Court of Justice, was governed, or intended to be governed, by those rules of evidence which are followed in the regularly-constituted Courts of England. In England, undoubtedly, these letters would not be receivable. The only question that arose was whether, under any provisions of the law in India, there is an alteration made which would entitle his learned friend, the Advocate-General, to put them in. As far as he knew, and as far as he was able to learn from the assistance of his learned friends, to whom in all respects he was exceedingly indebted, the only section of the Evidence Act—and he was then quoting Mr. Norton's edition of the Evidence Act—bearing directly on the question was the 157th section in which it was provided—

"In order to corroborate the testimony of a witness, any former statement made by such witness relating to the same fact, at or about the time when the fact took place, or before any authority legally competent to investigate the fact, may be proved."

He apprehended that what his learned friend was bound to show was the fact which he intended to be corroborated. There must be a fact pointed out. That, he apprehended, was the preliminary point which his learned friend must establish, and having pointed it out his learned friend must then show that the letters in question related to that fact, and were written at the time or immediately after the fact occurred.

The President—At or about the time.

Serjeant Ballantine concurred. As far as I understand, the evidence at present, it seems, that the husband received one letter—the one we are now discussing—but that no date was fixed for the receipt of that letter. Moreover, it had not been shown to be in his wife's handwriting at present, and in the present state of the proceedings this must be another objection. The time of its being written and its relation to any fact were both left entirely in doubt. When the question arose about the husband's letters he must say at once that he did not see anything in the Evidence Act that could allow them to be admitted. Taking the whole of the evidence he thought he was correct in saying that there was no particular fact to which her attention had been called, and has made no statement in writing to her husband. This letter was, he understood, written from Bombay, where nothing had occurred of which these letters could be a corroboration of what had taken place in Baroda.

In answer to the President, the Advocate-General said the first letter had been written from Bombay.

Serjeant Ballantine—That letter could not, by any human possibility, have been written upon any fact connected with this case.

The Advocate-General—I must differ from my learned friend.

Serjeant Ballantine—I do not think my learned friend will differ from me, if I am correct in my proposition. I think she might have written from Bombay as to an occurrence at Baroda or anywhere else, but my contention is that the statements made must be written immediately or at the time of the occurrence.

The President—Not immediately.

Serjeant Ballantine—What I understand from sec. 157 of the Evidence Act is that while a matter is fresh upon a person's mind, what that person writes or says at that moment is receivable in evidence. But I apprehend it has never been contended, and that your Lordship would not rule, that if a person wrote a letter a week after an occurrence, that would be such a circumstance as would satisfy the intention of this section.

The Advocate-General—In the first place, this Commission is not bound by the strict rules of evidence, and that it is in the absolute discretion of the Commission to receive before it any statement or admit any document which it may think fit to receive or admit in regard to the illustration of the matters submitted before it for inquiry. The strict laws of evidence, I apprehend, will not apply to the proceedings of the Commission, and, therefore, the Commission can determine apart from any consideration of the Evidence Act whether or not it will look at the document which I now tender. The notification by which the Commission is appointed gives to the President full power to call for and receive or reject any evidence, documentary or otherwise, and I apprehend, therefore, that it gives the widest possible discretion to the President. But even supposing that the Commission were to consider this point, or the President, to whom the authority is more particularly entrusted, were to conceive himself bound to go according to the strict rules of evidence, then I think that confidential communications—such as these private letters,—passing between parties who knew of the facts as the evidence shows—between this man and his wife—are clearly receivable in evidence. We do not at present know the date of these letters, but one of them is written from Bombay, and we have it in evidence that the ayah was in Bombay in March or April, and the date of that letter is the 10th of April 1874. The object for which I propose to read this letter——

The President—At present I am not sufficiently informed about this letter to be able to say whether it is admissible or not. You say it contains a state-

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ment of matters which occurred about that time. I want in the first place to know what you say it is.

Mr. Scoble :—It is a statement of the relations then subsisting between Salim, Yeshwuntrao, and the ayah. I propose to put it in to show the confidential relations which then existed between these three persons and the object for which that confidence had been established.

The President—What part of her testimony do you say it corroborates ?

Mr. Scoble—It is for the purpose of corroborating the statement that she makes that she was in communication with Yeshwuntrao and Salim.

The President—I should like to refer to that part of the evidence.

Mr. Scoble—I don't refer to any particular part, but to the general tenor of her evidence. She said it was Yeshwuntrao and Salim that got her to go to the Haveli to see the Maharaja.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—No, I don't think so.

Mr. Scoble---She says that Salim had been after her for months endeavouring to get her to go to the Haveli, and in one statement that she makes she says that Salim on the occasion of the second visit told Kurreem to go the next day to Yeshwuntrao's house, and that the next day Rs. 100 were paid to Kurreem which he said he got from Salim. It is in that way I intend to use the present letter.

The President—You have not got proper proof that she directed that letter to be written. You will have to show that.

Mr. Scoble—I do not propose to read it just now. I propose to put it in as a letter received by this witness from his wife. I shall presently show that it was written from the dictation of the ayah.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine.—Then we must discuss the matter again when the occasion arises.

The President—If I were to rule that it is admissible the ruling would be subject to the Advocate-General proving that it was written at the direction of the ayah.

Serjeant Ballantine—According to my view of its admissibility a day might make a great difference.

The Advocate-General—My learned friend, has not had his attention drawn to the eleventh section of the Evidence Act, which is as follows :

"11. Facts not otherwise relevant are relevant.

(1) If they are inconsistent with any fact in issue or relevant fact ;

(2) If by themselves or in connection, with other facts they make the existence or non-existence of any fact in issue or relevant fact highly probable or improbable."

The President—At present, Mr. Advocate General, all I rule is that if I rule it is admissible, it must be subject to your proving that it was written according to the ayah's instructions.

The Advocate General—I do not ask for more.

Serjeant Ballantine.—I am not anxious to rediscuss this particular matter. We all know, however, that in the case in which an injury has been done, or an assault committed,as the law stood, a person might give evidence that he or she made a communication on the subject, but that the particular communication made was excluded. It was very absurd.

The President.—I should go beyond that. I think the law was intended to go much further than that. When I am sitting in Court I should consider the law as going much beyond that.

Serjeant Ballantine—I should not wish to discuss a matter in which your Lordship has come to a decision in previous cases, because it would be scarcely respectful. Perhaps the easiest mode would be to hand these letters to your Lordship for perusal, and I am quite willing to accept your Lordship's decision if, after reading them and remembering the evidence given, you were to rule that they are admissible.

The Advocate General referred to the evidence of Ameena respecting her first interview with the Maharaja at the time the Commission was sitting, in order to show the connection of Ameena with Yeshwantrao and Salim. The part of the evidence read was as follows :—"Then the Maharaja said, 'Do you say something to the Madam Sahib on my behalf . . . . The Maharaja said, 'Should the Madame Sahib say anything at any time inform me through Salim or through Yeshwuntrao.'"

The President—I will give my opinion now. Taking the letter to have been written at the time you said, and to be what you stated, and to have been written by the direction of the ayah, I think it is admissible as corroborative evidence of the facts which you say the letter relates to.

The Court now rose for half an hour.

On the Commission re-assembling the following business was done :—

Q—Have you ever spoken to Yeshwuntrao and Salim ? A—Yes.

Q—How did you make their acquaintance ? A—When Salim was in the habit of coming with the sowaree procession.

Q—Whose sowaree ? A—The Maharaja's.

Q—Where to ? A—To the Residency.

Q—Did Salim ever come to your quarters ? A—He was in the habit of coming to Faizoo's room to drink water. I did not know him before.

Q—Was Faizoo's room near your wife's room ? A—Yes.

Q—Are you aware of your wife having gone to the city with Salim ? A—Yes, from her, she told me.

Q—When did she tell you ? A—On the day after my arrival from Bombay, in the morning.

Q—In what month was that ? A—It was in January.

Q—And what did she tell you on this occasion ? A—She said the Maharaja had sent for her and Faizoo through Salim.

Q—Yes ? A—And that she went in company with Faizoo.

Q—Did she say anything further ? A—And that the Maharaja was making some enquiries.

Q—Of her? A—Of her.

Q—Did she tell you what those enquiries were ? A—The Maharaja enquired whether she knew anything about the Committee.

Q—Did she tell you anything further ? A—She told me that she answered that she did not know anything about the Committee.

Q—Did she say anything further ? A—Yes, she said that the Maharaja said to her that she should *sumjhao* her mistress in his favour. She further announced, "the madam saheb will not listen to anything she would say." She did not tell me anything further on this occasion. I did not know of my wife having had a subsequent interview with the Maharaja at that time, but I learned it when I was in the service of Major Blakeman of Baroda. I believe it was in the month of June she went. That was after my return from Mahableshwur. As to this second visit, my wife told me she had been sent for to the Maharaja and she went accordingly. She said she went in company with Kurreem Buksh. She told me the conversation that took place between her and the Maharaja. The Maharaja inquired if any allusion had been made to the Maharaja's marriage. She said no allusion was made to his marriage. The Maharaja asked her to impress something upon the madam saheb to "samjhao" her. She replied she was unable to impress anything on the madam saheb.

Sir Richard Couch suggested that the witness's meaning was "talk over" rather than "impress upon."

Re-examined—I know that my wife got money at or after this second visit. She got Rs 100. She told me this. She told me how she had got it. She said she had been asked by Salim to get Kurreem Buksh to attend un the following day, and that Kurreem Buksh went on the following day and received Rs. 200. Kurreem Buksh kept Rs. 100 and gavethe Rs. 100 to her. I know the fact that my wife did get the Rs 100. Some time after this second visit my wife went to Poona with her mistress, I believe this was in the month of July. She remained at Poona a month or a month and a half. It was while my wife was at Poona on this visit that I addressed these two letters to her.

(Letters handed in.)

The Advocate-General—These letters relate to matters that occurred when the ayah was away, and your Lordship will notice that they give notice of the movements of Yeshwuntrao. I hand them in to show that the butler and his wife took an interest in the affairs of Yeshwuntrao.

The President—You can only corroborate by them the facts that may be given in evidence.

The Advocate-General—These letters show that these two persons were taking an active interest in the politics of Baroda at this time. It might be used as an argument by the learned Serjeant that persons in their position were not likely to take any interest in such matters, but these letters prove the fact. I do not propose to use the statements in these letters as proofs of the facts which the letters contain. I propose to show only the nature of the communications which passed between this man and his wife at the time when the one was absent from the other, showing that they did not write about the ordinary topics that a wife might be expected to write to her husband about, but about matters which have a bearing upon the connection between the wife and the Maharaja of which the husband was ignorant. That is the way in hich I propose to use these letters. I don't wish these letters to be taken as proofs of the facts mentioned in them.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—I will save my learned friend the necessity of putting in these letters.

The President—You will admit that they were taking an interest in Baroda politics ?

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—I will admit that they were taking an interest, and that is all they want.

The President—If that is all you want, I don't think you should object to that.

Mr. Scoble:—I wish to have it in a more definite form.

The President—We will take it down precisely. What words, Mr. Serjeant Ballantine, do you use ?

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—I say that they were taking an interest in what was going on—not in Baroda politics, that is too wide a word for it—if you put it on that ground. What I understood you to say was that you only wanted to show that they took an interest in certain matters, but politics is a very broad question—too broad a term that I cannot admit that. Supposing that they did take an interest in Baroda politics ; is that a substantive proof that it is open to proof ?

The President—We cannot say that it is not. But supposing that you admit that the ayah and her husband were taking an interest in Baroda political affairs—do you object to their doing so ?

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine—I cannot object to it. I have had a very long experience, I am sorry to say, in courts of justice, and I know from long practice that if objections are raised to the admissions of documents, they raise perhaps a stronger presumption of their importance than their contents themselves warrant, and I would therefore a great deal sooner that these letters should be read from beginning to end than that any nch inferences should be drawn, even if I succeeded in excluding them. We will admit that these persons had an interest in Baroda politics.

The President (to the Advocate-General)—If that is all you want to prove, Serjeant Ballantine's admission may be sufficient.

The Advocate General then asked that the letters might be put in.

The following letter was handed to the witness :—

No. 4.

No. 4 of 1875.

Oriental Translator's Department, 1st *January* 1875.

Translation of a Marathi Letter marked No. 4.

To Soobhagiawati Ameena Bi, Aya.

(Writes) Sheikh Abdoola Wallud Sheikh Adam, Butler, residing at Baroda.

I am well by the favour of God and by your blessings. The cause of writing (this) letter is as follows:—I have had no tidings of you since your departure from Baroda. This has made me very uneasy. You should therefore not act in this way. But it is the will of God, and there is no fault chargeable to you. It is my fate. What can you do ? The Maharaja is much perplexed. He has received an order to the effect that the petitions presented by the ryots should be disposed of within fifteen months. Such an order has been issued, and the Dewan Saheb has been removed from office and prohibited from visiting the bungalow (*i. e.* the Residency). Let this be known to you. I receive no news whatever from you. You should send me news frequently. I am doing well here. Do not entertain any anxiety. The people in the bungalow send their compliments to you. Convey the same to the butler.

Yeshwantrao Naik has gone to Bombay. Let this be known to you. Shabuddin is also to go, (but) I have no correct information. As soon as you see this letter, send a reply without fail. What more need be written ? This is what I had to write.

My compliments to the reader, in case they have been omitted through oversight.

Sheikh Abdoola, Butler,
His own handwriting.

Dated 16th August 1874.

Venayek Wassoodew,
Oriental Translator to Government.

Advocate-General to witness—In that letter there is something about a bungalow. What bungalow ? A—I mean the Residency.

(The letter was then translated from Guzerathee into Hindustanee, and read to the Commission by the Interpreter.)

Serjeant Ballantine asked the President whether he had received copies of these letters.

The President—No, I did not consider it right to receive copies of anything until it was in evidence.

The President then directed that copies of the letters in English and Hindustanee should be prepared for the use of the Commission.

In answer to the Advocate-General, the witness said that Yeshwuntrao was a jassood to the Maharaja.

The following letter, dated the 18th August, was put in :—

No. 3.

No. 3 or 1875.

Oriental Translator's Department, 1st *January* 1875.

Translation of a Marathi Letter marked No. 3.

To Soobhagiawati Ameena Bi Aya.

(Writes) Sheikh Abdoola Butler, Karel.

I am well by the favour of God and by your blessings. You should not entertain any anxiety. Colonel Phayre went to Poona on the 18th ; he is to put up at Kirkee. Let it be known to you that the Diwan has been removed from office, and that no other person has yet been appointed (in his room). You should communicate what news there is, (getting the letter) written by a good writer. Make enquiries about the Hazrat, who was in Bombay, and bring him without fail at the time of (your) coming. You should write about him without fail. You should communicate (to me) news frequently. You have forgotten me since your departure to Poona. What can you do ? It is my fate. It is the will of God. It is my luck. What can you do ? You should not do so. Yesra (Yeshwantrao) Naik has gone to Bombay. Let this be known to you. Abdoola Khan has accompanied the saheb. Pedro sends his compliments to you. Give my, as also Pedro's, compliments to your butler ; the mestri (cook) and other people also send their compliments to you. Dated 18th, 1874. Signed Sheikh Abdool. (He) sends his compliments in case they have been omitted through oversight. Send a reply to this letter without fail. I anxiously await it.

What more need be written ?
This is (my) request.

Address on the letter.—This letter should be delivered to Ameena Bi, the ayah of the Resident Mr. Boevey, in the bungalow of the Revenue Collector, Mr. Oliphant, near the Post Office, Poona.

Not paid.

Poona.

To be delivered to Ameena Bi, the ayah of the Resident, Mr. Boevey. Despatched from Baroda. Shaba*

Venayek Wassoodew.
Oriental Translator to Government.

The Advocate-General to witness—In this letter you mention Yesra Naik. Who is he ? A—Yeshwuntrao Jassood.

Q—When did your wife come back from Poona ? A—In the month of August. I do not remember the day.

Q—Do you remember whether, on your return, she paid any other visit to the Maharaja ? A—Yes, she did in our Mahomedan month of Ramzan. It would be about the 16th or 18th of the month.

Q—Do you know who got the gharry for her on that occasion ? A—I did.

Q—Who was with her ? A.—A boy named Chotoo.

Q—Did your wife tell you what passed between her and the Maharaja upon this third visit ? A—Yes. She told me on the following morning.

Q—What did she tell you ? A—She said she had been asked to talk over the madam sahib in favour of the Maharaja, that the Maharaja asked, "Can any thing or substance be given to be eaten in order to bring about a union of the hearts of the Maharaja and the Sahib ?—that she replied, "Nothing should be given to the ashib logue to eat, and if you do you will be ruined or it might be very bad for you," that she added "Do not do anything of this kind."

Q—Do you know whether, after this third visit, your wife got any money from any one ? A—Yes, Rs. 50.

Q—From whom ? A—She said that Salim brought the money.

Q—Were you ever offered any service under the Maharaja ? A—Yes.

Q—By whom ? A—My wife mentioned to me that I would also be treated well.

Q—Did she say who would give you employment ? A—No.

Q—Did she say what the employment was to be ? A—No.

Q—Did any one else except your wife speak to you about your having employment under the Maharaja ? A—No.

The Commission adjourned for the day at a quarter-past four o'clock.

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* Some more letters here, which have been obliterated by the Post Office stamp.